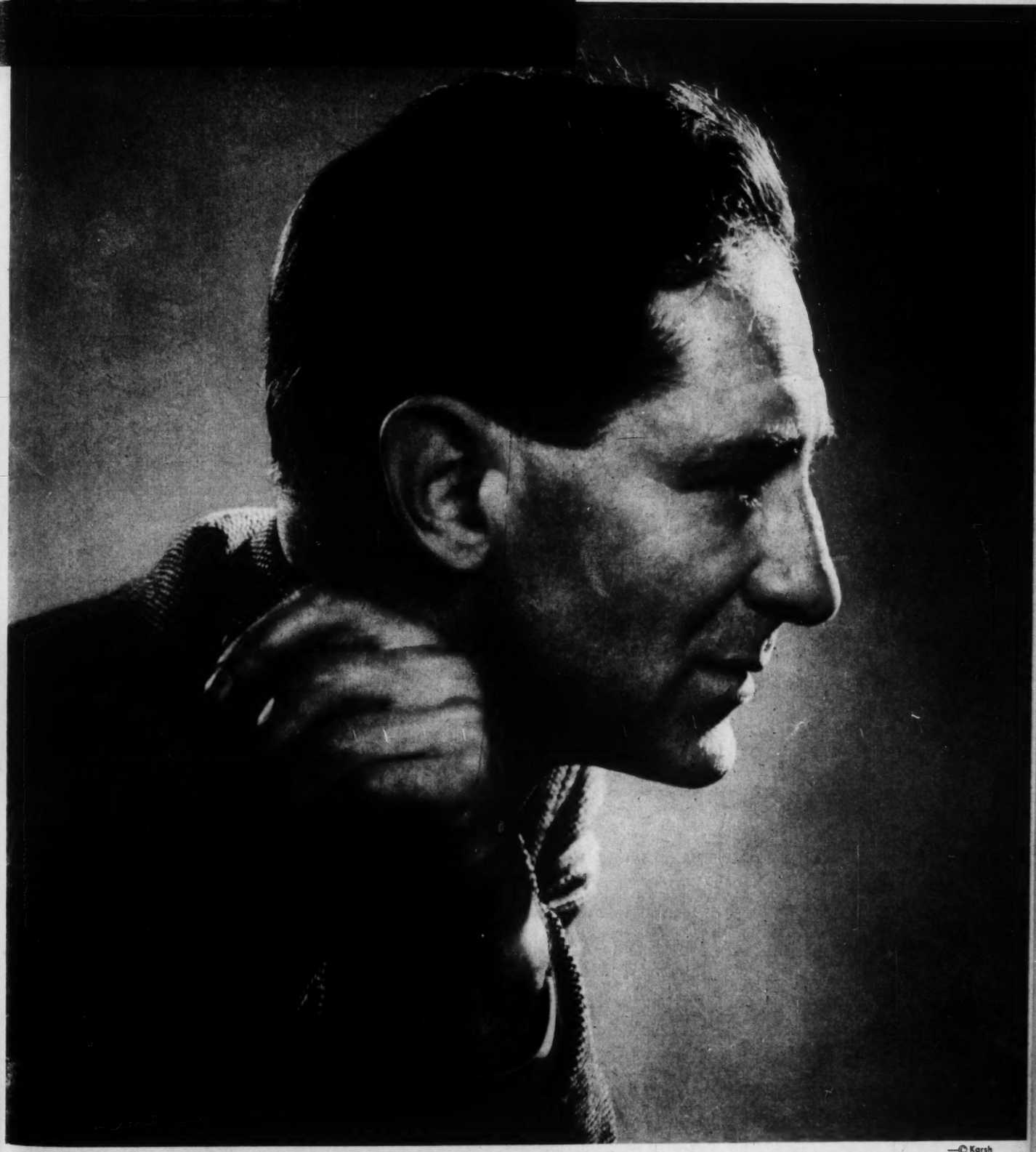
SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

MADAME GOUZENKO'S STORY

HUGH MacLENNAN: "EACH MAN'S SON"

APRIL 10, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 27



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NOVELIST MACLENNAN: *Return to Cape Breton.* *See Page 8.*

10c

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 66 No. 27 Whole No. 3023

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: The appearance of a new novel by **Hugh MacLennan,** author of "Two Solitudes" and "The Precipice", is a major literary event for Canada. In this issue SATURDAY NIGHT presents the first chapter of "Each Man's Son", a novel of violence and tenderness in which MacLennan returns to his native Cape Breton for his scene and people, and which will shortly be published by Macmillan. The note of impending tragedy is beautifully suggested in this quiet opening in the midst of the lovely island's idyllic beauties. Later the novel moves to the New York prize-fighting milieu and briefly to Montreal. The cover photo study was made before MacLennan developed the excellent moustache shown in our pictures on page 8 and 9, which were taken last week.—*Photo by Karsh.*

Coming Up: Svetlana Gouzenko continues her story of renewed family life in Canada after the flight of herself and Igor from the Russian Embassy . . . Dick Diespecker, Vancouver columnist, complains about Canadian radio misuse of native talent . . . Michael Barkway tells businessmen how the new Defence Production Department works . . . SN covers the University of Ottawa, next in the Canadian college series . . . Michael Young writes about an interesting iron ore development now going on in BC: two big U.S. companies are drilling properties. The ore may be shipped to Japan for steel production there. But large scale exports might hinder a hoped for steel and iron development in BC.

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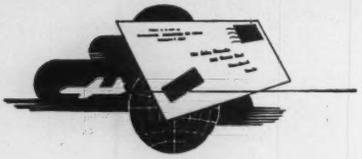

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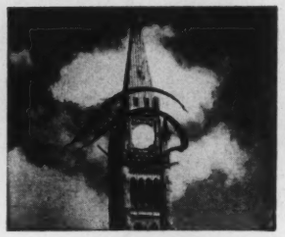
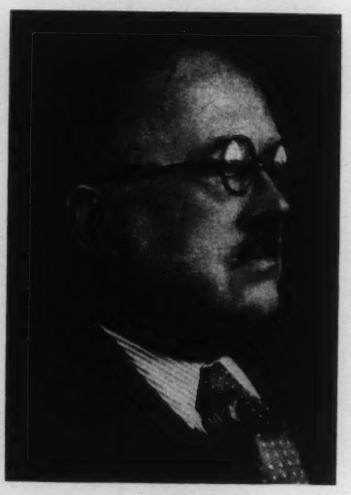


OTTAWA VIEW

PRESIDENT AURIOL

RECEPTION of **M. Vincent Auriol,** President of the French Republic, involves all the ceremony proper to a "head of state" rather than a "head of government." The French President ranks with our King rather than our Prime Minister, and if any political talks are held during his visit to Ottawa they will be with **Robert Schuman,** the Foreign Minister, who accompanies him. The diplomatic book of rules makes a clear distinction between heads of states and heads of government; but it is upset by the U.S. constitutional system under which the U.S. President is both.



FRENCH *visitor: M. Vincent Auriol.*

PM NEAR NEIGHBOR

IF PRESIDENT Auriol's visit had been delayed a few more weeks **PM St. Laurent** would have been his next door neighbor during his stay at the French Embassy. The next house along the cliffs overlooking the Ottawa river from the modern French Embassy is the old Edwards mansion. now nearly but not quite transformed into the PM's official residence.

BUTTER COMING DOWN

MARCH marked the peak of butter prices for this year. From now on cows are coming into milk, and production will head up towards the summer level. It wasn't till well on in March that winter prices shot up to the highs which had everyone protesting. That was because the butter from Government store was then exhausted. Officials here wonder if the public appreciates how much the Government storage plan helped to keep winter prices down. About 68 million lbs. of butter was put into storage last summer, more than half of it by the Government. This was released throughout the winter at the fixed price of 57 cents (the buying price of 53 cents plus storage and shrinkage charges). Unfortunately, the amount stored from last summer fell short of the winter's demands. This was anticipated, and the trade did finally import 4½ million lbs. from New Zealand: but this wasn't quite enough to tide us over the season of low production. The price at which the Government buys butter to store this Summer must be fixed soon. It's likely to be higher than last year.

GUNS COMING UP

THE new Department of Defence Production will be able to make early decisions now about the manufacture of army equipment. The general outline of what the army wants is now settled. Ranging down from the big 155 mm. howitzer, there will be ten or twelve types of gun coming down to the .30 carbine of U.S. pattern. Canadian Arsenals' Long Branch plant will probably undertake the carbine. The others will be spread round Canadian Arsenals and Sorel Industries Ltd. (which is already making the naval 3 inch 50 gun and is slated for the 155 mm). To coordinate and simplify production, the Arsenals gun plant at Longueil may be put under the same management as Sorel, either by a rental agreement or a management contract. Similarly the Arsenals explosives plant at Valleyfield may be put under the management of CIL.

TOKYO TROUBLES

EVER since the unhappy disagreements about Far Eastern policy in December and January, Allied policy was developing much more smoothly and harmoniously. The political improvement was at least as important as the military improvement. In Washington all the fourteen countries with forces committed to Korea held regular consultations with the State Department. For Canada Ambassador **Hume Wrong** attended regular and frequent briefings on the military situation and views were exchanged with all the other Governments involved. Out of this consultation the U.S. Government was preparing a draft statement of UN aims in Korea. Some countries had already accepted it; others, including Canada, were suggesting modifications. Then the whole carefully-prepared plan was torpedoed by General MacArthur's unauthorized statement suggesting field negotiations with the Chinese commander for a cease fire in Korea alone.

OFFICIAL RESTRAINT

OFFICIALLY the Canadian Government was as reluctant as formerly to make any public statement of its at-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

CAPITAL COMMENT

A Great Public Servant

"NO MORE royal commissions, please!" This is said to have been the gentle request of Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon when he concluded his duties as Chairman of the transportation inquiry a few weeks ago. At 73 years, and with a longer record of service on royal commissions behind him than any other Canadian, the petition would appear to be a reasonable one.

Alphonse Turgeon is now back at work in Dublin as Canada's chief representative there. When he left that post to serve on the transportation commission, he was styled High Commissioner. He went back as Ambassador.

Ambassador Turgeon is the most distinguished member of a family which stands out in Canadian history. Indeed, as an epitome of the range and sweep and color of Canadian life in the past century the family story would take some beating. It embraces a blend of *Canadien, Acadien,* and Canadian: it ranges from the Baie de Chaleur to the Caribou country.

The story begins when Onésiphore Turgeon was born, a little over a hundred years ago, at Levis. He was destined for the priesthood. Too zealous application to his studies undermined his health. "You have not long to live: you must go down and live by the sea," his doctor advised. He moved to Gloucester, New Brunswick, and settled among *la race acadienne:* there is a legend he lived largely on sea-food; his health improved; and he survived to be 94 or so.

Eldest Son

In the village of Bathurst, NB, Onésiphore met and wooed a Canadian girl of Irish descent, Marguerite Eulalia Baldwin, daughter of William Baldwin, and they were married in August of 1876. Their first son, William Ferdinand Alphonse Turgeon, was born the following June. Alphonse, as he was usually called, attended the *Collège de Lévis,* and Laval University, studied law in New Brunswick.

By the time Alphonse was ready to be called to the bar, his father had successfully contested Gloucester for the Federal House. He was anxious to do the best possible for his brilliant son. He did not think very highly of the prospects for a young lawyer in the province of New Brunswick at that time. The father decided to consult the Minister of Justice at Ottawa, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick. The Minister listened with interest, then said: "Have him come and see me, and then I'll give you my advice." This was done, and after an interview lasting more than an hour, Sir Charles told the proud father.

"Send him out to Prince Albert, in the territories. We need a bilingual barrister at that place. He'll be a success, out there." This was in 1904. The prediction of the Minister of Justice turned out to be sound enough. Alphonse joined John M. Lamont in Prince Albert to form the firm of Lamont and Turgeon. At 26, he was Crown Prosecutor for the Dominion Government. Lamont became first Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, and when two years later Lamont went to the Bench, Alphonse Turgeon was appointed to his post. His father, in his memoirs, says that he was the youngest person ever to sit in a provincial cabinet.

Lucid Speaker

The rest of the story is better known. Alphonse held the post of Attorney-General of Saskatchewan for 14 years. There are men around Parliament Hill to-day who heard him in his early appearances in the Saskatchewan legislature, and who still tell in some wonder of the lucidity of his mind and the natural ease of his parliamentary manner. One newspaperman who covered some of his addresses said that he could report Turgeon without taking a note, because all that he had to say was so logically and lucidly fashioned.

In 1921 he was appointed to the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan, and in 1938 he became Chief Justice. In July, 1941, he was appointed Canadian Minister to the Argentine. In 1944 he went to Mexico City as Ambassador, and later he became Ambassador to Belgium. In between times he has headed half a dozen Royal Commissions.

His father represented Gloucester for 23 consecutive years and then was called to the Senate. His brother, Gray, was a member of the Alberta Legislature, member for ten years of the House of Commons and since 1945 in the Senate. There was another brother, Charles, who gave promise of great things too. He was appointed assistant to the Attorney-General of Alberta in 1914, but was carried away by the 'flu in April, 1919.

It is an arresting story. Of Alphonse Turgeon it has been said that he has rendered a greater public service with less fanfare than any other Canadian of his generation.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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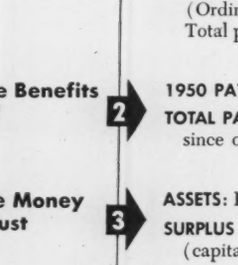
SURPLUS as regards policyowners (capital and unassigned surplus) increased to . . . . $ 26,405,723



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LETTERS

More Self-Respect

RE "CANADA Is Worth It" by J. B. Priestley (SN, March 27), the British writer, like many others who have concerned themselves with our ways and problems, has expressed a desire to see an "uniquely Canadian" culture, as opposed to a pallid imitation of our more assertive neighbors. I can agree wholeheartedly that many of our imported tastes are pedestrian . . . On the other hand, we have been generously endowed with the best that other countries have to offer, and to which fund we shall certainly some day contribute. But in the meantime, must we continually apologize for receiving and enjoying (and at the same time deprecating) the contributions of countries with patterns of cultures similar to our own? . . . What we need *now* is a little confidence and a little more self-respect.

St. Boniface, Man. A. R. JACKSON

LaFleur Bouquet

PLEASE accept a fan letter in honor of Joy LaFleur (SN, March 27) . . . No one can say that a Canadian actress hasn't got what it takes to make a lifetime job of theatre.

Montreal, Que. J. C. MCGROARTY

PHOTOGENIC seems too mild a word to use in describing Joy LaFleur. Has she a figure to match her face? . . .

Vancouver, BC. ALEC SETON

■ *Emphatically.*

Pamphlet for Labor

THANK YOU for drawing to my attention in a recent issue the British Labor Party's pamphlet "This Cost of Living Business." You say you have "no hope that the Canadian Congress of Labor will circulate" this pamphlet among its members. I am sorry to disappoint you, but I shall certainly see that it gets the widest possible publicity among our membership as soon as I can secure a copy . . .

Ottawa, Ont. EUGENE FORSEY, *Director of Research, CCL.*

Disgrace

GOOD for Ross Munro to note that our soldiers at Fort Lewis, now getting ready for Korea, are a bit brassed off at the lukewarm attitude of the [Canadian] public (SN, March 20) . . . Easter week-end "hospitality" in Vancouver—when the Special Brigade boys were back in Canada on an embarkation leave—was a disgrace not only to that city but to all Canada. . .

Montreal, Que. R. M. LYNES

Draft Crerar?

NATO, through the offices of the U.S. Government, drafted famed General Eisenhower for military duty in the Allied defence of Europe. What's the matter with our Government? Why don't we bring back that ablest of Canadian military leaders in World War II—General Crerar? His warning, which you reported and discussed on March 20, is perhaps too radical for this Government.

St. Catharines, Ont. A. H. GILMOUR

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 27 April 10, 1951

Rebuke from Sao Paulo

WE ARE wondering whether the private broadcasting stations of Canada were wise in inducing the International Association of Broadcasters, meeting in Sao Paulo, Brazil, to pass a resolution charging that the Canadian system of broadcasting is "undemocratic," and calling on the Canadian people and Parliament to replace it with one which will establish "freedom of expression in broadcasting as a juridical right." Canadians are apt to take a dim view of having their institutions looked over and denounced by foreigners who have possibly heard only one side of the discussion concerning them, and they may not feel wholly confident that the members of the I.A.B. are better judges of what is democratic than they are themselves. After all, the Canadian system was set up after very careful consideration, has been in operation for quite a number of years, and has been endorsed by a succession of Parliaments.

We assume that it was the private broadcasting stations of Canada which induced the I.A.B. to pass this resolution, because if the I.A.B. were interested merely in the abstract theory of democracy in broadcasting it could have found much worse sinners to rebuke than Canada. There is, for example, the United Kingdom, which allows no private broadcasting stations at all, and presumably has no idea whatever of "freedom of expression in broadcasting as a juridical right," since nobody can broadcast in England, Scotland or Wales without the permission of the BBC. That the I.A.B. passed no resolution denouncing the United Kingdom for its lack of democracy was presumably due to the fact that, there being no British private stations, there could be no British members in the I.A.B. to invite it to take that course. It is interesting to reflect that Canada by permitting the existence of private stations makes it possible for the I.A.B. to charge it with lack of democracy, and that if we had abolished the private stations no such charge would ever have been heard of.

We should be interested also to know how many of the nations whose citizens joined in the exhortation to Canada to establish "freedom of expression in broadcasting as a juridical right" have done so themselves, and also in whom the I.A.B. wants that juridical right to be vested. The members of the I.A.B. are owners of broadcasting stations and grantees of wavelengths; and we rather suspect that what they want is that they themselves, the owners and grantees, together with the persons to whom they choose to rent the use of their equipment, shall be the possessors of this juridical right—a situation which does not strike us as being essentially democratic. If everybody is to have a juridical right to broadcast, it will be necessary to establish some means by which owners of broadcasting stations can be compelled to give time on the air to persons who wish to broadcast but whom the owners do not wish to admit; that would be highly democratic, but it is not, we fancy, exactly what the I.A.B. wants.

The Appeal to Potsdam

THE reply of Dr. James Endicott to the statement of the United Nations Association in Canada concerning the National Assembly to Save Peace lays great stress upon the Potsdam agreement. The Potsdam agreement is five-and-a-half years old. It was never supposed when it was made—at any rate by anybody outside of the Kremlin—that at the end of half a decade the prospect of a definitive peace treaty with Germany would be just as remote as on the day when Hitler ended his life in his bunker. If such a peace treaty had been made—and we do not think that the responsibility for failure to make it can be laid at the door of either Great Britain or

PASSING SHOW

IT IS possible for an investigating committee to be televised and yet not well-advised.

We doubt if the Argentine has any atom bombs other than the one it put under *La Prensa.*

The London *Economist* describes the world as being in a state of "three-quarters peace." And we know who broke the peace and detached the other quarter.

Lady Godiva will ride through Coventry, appropriately discostumed, on June 23. So far as we can learn there will be no remission of taxes, but who cares about that?

Anyhow Count de Bernonville, being a rich man, is digging up a lot of legal quirks for the benefit of poorer deportees which they would never be able to dig up for themselves.

The present Canadian Income Tax Act is said to contain no definition of income. The idea presumably is that anything that can be taxed will be considered as income.

People dislike taxes that can be felt, because they feel them. People dislike taxes that can't be felt, because they can't feel them. (People dislike taxes.)

"Smoke Nuisance Thrives on Excuses," says a Vancouver headline. Sure—smokescreens.

Hospital insurance in BC now costs $35 per single person per year, plus $20 if you go to a hospital.

A British television cooking expert named Philip Harben is introducing Britishers to "fried ice cream." Presumably an answer to the shortage of sausages.

The minimum down payment on automobiles is now "50 per cent but not less than $10." This has put a severe crimp in the less-than-twenty-dollars car market.

Lucy says the oath-of-loyalty idea for defence employees is excellent. Then when you have convicted them of treason you can also fine them for perjury.

THE HIGH-FLYING COST OF LIVING.... WITH ITS PLAINTIVE CRY OF "CONTROLS"
THE MIGRATING NUCLEUS... RECENTLY OBSERVED IN KOREA AND REPORTED HEADED FOR EUROPE
THE LONG-BILLED BUDGET BIRD... CAN BE RECOGNIZED BY ITS BIG TAX BILL AND THE WIDE-SPREADING ESTIMATES
THE FIGURING INCOMETAXUS.. THE T1 GENERAL AND ITS BROTHER THE T1 SHORT USUALLY SEEN DURING APRIL
THE TWO-HEADED WESTERN WHEAT BIRD... ALSO KNOWN AS THE GARDINER GAMBLER OR THE SIXTY-FIVE MILLION PAY-OFF EASILY IDENTIFIED BY ITS CONFUSING SONG
BIRD BOOK FOR TAX-PAYERS
JOHN COLLINS

BIRDS OF SPRING

the United States—the agreement would now have ceased to be effective, since the treaty would have superseded it; and in the process of drafting that treaty certain elements of the agreement which it is now clear are unworkable would have had to be abandoned. The Russians have preferred that there should be no treaty with Germany, and that the Potsdam agreement, in both its workable and unworkable portions, should remain as a live document. They have seemed quite prepared to have it remain as a live document in perpetuity—a destiny which none of its authors can have contemplated for it when it was being drafted.

It is a singular coincidence that on the very day when Dr. Endicott was drafting his reply to the United Nations Association Mr. Gromyko was abandoning his previous insistence that the Potsdam agreement on the demilitarization of Germany must be the topic of a new Big Four foreign ministers' meeting. If this is a serious move it is the most encouraging development for the real friends of peace that has happened since the agreement was drawn up, for it amounts to an admission that the agreement is unworkable as a basis for the eventual restoration of Germany to the society of nations.

It is strange that those who claim to be the only true defenders of peace should be those who demand that it must be impossible for the victors in the last war to modify in any way the terms which they agreed to impose upon the vanquished at a moment when international animosities were at their bitterest. The spirit of the Potsdam agreement has been consistently violated by Russia almost since the day it was signed. The enforcement of its letter without its spirit is a chief reason for the world's present unrest. We cannot regard those who insist on its perpetual inviolability as being among the true friends of peace, no matter how many assemblies they may convoke to save peace.

Tariffs at Torquay

THE long tariff discussions at Torquay, England, are drawing near an end. As the crucial moment of the negotiations is reached, the inevitable storms blow up and some of them are getting into the news. U.S. sources have used the newspapers to reveal the inevitable and perennial difference of view between the U.S. and many of the Commonwealth countries about imperial preferences. In general the United Kingdom attaches considerable importance to imperial preferences for both political and economic reasons. Some other Commonwealth countries, notably Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, cling to the preferences even more than the U.K.; Canada very much less.

On economic grounds the Canadian authorities are likely to find themselves much nearer to the U.S. view on preferences; but without knowing the precise details of the tariff concessions which the U.S. may have offered in return for a reduction of imperial preferences, Canadian experts were not prepared to express a view about the British position.

However the U.S.-U.K. argument ends, the Canadian negotiators hope to come out of Torquay with some sort of agreement for tariff reductions with the U.S. It cannot mean as many reductions in the U.S. tariff as we gained at earlier meetings because most of the reductions permitted under present American law have already been made. But it is hoped to accomplish a sort of "cleaning-up" operation which will remove some of the worst remaining tariff barriers. How far reciprocal Canadian concessions to the U.S. will involve reducing imperial preferences is uncertain. But no reductions in preferences are made without consulting the other Commonwealth countries, and some of them cannot be touched without agreement from the other parties.

—Capital Press

FOR *Indo-Canada hitch-up: Sir Benegal Rau.*

Cheaper Sugar

ONE item of negotiation involving the imperial preference is sugar. Canada now gives sugar from the British West Indies a preference of $1 per hundred pounds over Cuban sugar. And buys it all from BWI. Cuba was asking Canada, the U.K. and European countries to increase their purchases of Cuban sugar. We could get cheaper sugar from Cuba if the BWI preference were removed. But of course BWI sugar didn't get its preference here for nothing: when it was agreed in 1925, Canadian exports to the BWI, particularly manufactured goods, got a corresponding preference here. The trouble now is that import restrictions have very much reduced the value of that tariff preference to Canadian exporters. Cuba is a market of at least twice the size of all the British West Indies; concessions there might seem to offset the advantage of the preference in the case of the British West Indies.

Another Rand Formula

THE great foundations of the first half of this century were set up by the bequests of industrial and commercial princes. The great foundations of the second half will have other origins, but their purposes will not be fundamentally different. For example, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which is as much the achievement of the late Sidney Hillman as Standard Oil is the achievement of the late John D. Rockefeller, has set up the Sidney Hillman Foundation, under which Mr. Justice I. C. Rand last week delivered a notable lecture in Toronto University. We do not think that this foundation is any less respected or influential because its capital sum was provided not by the bequest of a single rich man but by the gifts of many thousands of not-very-rich workers. In the last year it has expended $45,000 in scholarships and grants to promote civil liberties, world peace, and better labor-management and race relations. The effort towards a better world is not coming solely from the top.

Mr. Justice Rand's lecture was a much needed reminder of the vital importance of the independent judiciary in the maintenance of freedom. "Great executives", he said, and he was speaking of those in governmental office, "by the nature of their gifts and their own internal compulsions, drift to domination; they are now essential to government; democracy must avail itself of their abilities but it must at the same time maintain counterbalancing agencies against their tendency. The most immediate of these is the court in its duty to keep executive action within the boundaries of the country's laws."

But executive domination is not the only danger. There is also "the savagery of established opinion". "A resentment against contrary beliefs or opinions seems to be innate in human beings", and conformity is especially the demand of the "mass mind". It is no wonder that the learned Justice emphasized courage as among the foremost of the judicial virtues.

It is perhaps the most important justification for the withdrawal of the right of appeal to the Privy Council, that whilst that appeal existed Canadians did not have to concern themselves with this tremendous task of the protection of Canadian freedom against the excesses of power, of arrogance and of passion. Mr. Justice Rand addressed people who until a year ago could leave the ultimate protection of that freedom to the judges of Great Britain. It is not a question of who will protect it better; it is a question of the duty of each nation to protect its own freedom by its own efforts and in its own way. No nation could have better guidance than Mr. Justice Rand gave last week.

Women in Public Affairs

A MEETING of the utmost importance will be held at the University of Toronto Schools auditorium on April 12, when the Inter-Club Council for Women in Public Affairs will conduct a symposium on "Canadian Women in Public Affairs: Responsibility and Opportunity", with Miss Evelyn McDonald in the chair. The participants will include Dr. Aileen Noonan of London, Ont., Mrs. Campbell Newman of the Toronto Board of Education, Mrs. J. L. Savage, president of the Canadian Y.W.C.A., and Miss Lillian Thomson, first vice-president of the Canadian Council of Social Service.

This meeting will be attended by public-minded women from all parts of Canada, and it is hoped that it will lead to a greatly enlarged entry of women candidates in the municipal and educational fields at the next elections. The movement, which was unquestionably sparked by the remarkable success of Dr. Charlotte Whitton's candidacy for the Ottawa Board of Control, is backed by the University Women's Clubs, the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and the I.O.D.E., and will eventually embrace many other organizations. Its purpose entitles it to the most widespread interest and support.

The Nieman Fellowships

THE Nieman Fellowships, financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, have been thrown open to candidates from Canada, New Zealand and Australia, and on June 1 a nomination of a Canadian newspaper man will be made by a committee of the Canadian Managing Editors' Conference. The winner will receive a stipend based on his newspaper salary with consideration of the cost of living in Cambridge for

nine months, plus the cost of travel to and from Harvard, that of the Harvard tuition, and an allowance for one month of travel for professional purposes in the U.S.

These fellowships were established by the widow of the founder of the *Milwaukee Journal*, in 1938. One of the most interesting results has been the discovery, made in 1944, that even the very experienced journalists who win these nominations are capable of improving their daily journalistic writing style. Since then the Fellows have devoted much of their Harvard time to the medium—English prose—which they have to use in their work, and the large body of 155 ex-Fellows now working in American journalism is already effecting a change in the attitude of the profession towards this problem. It is good news that Canada is to be permitted to share in this excellent undertaking.

India and the Cause of Peace

CANADIANS were probably a bit astonished to learn from Sir Benegal Rau, during his recent visit to Ottawa, that "no two countries are as close to each other in general outlook and attitude as Canada and India." What he had most in mind, unquestionably, was the position of each country in the Commonwealth and in the United Nations, and the wish of each country that it could manage (which neither can) to avoid "getting entangled in international disputes". This is a particularly natural desire in a country like Sir Benegal's own Kashmir, which is itself the subject of a particularly nasty international dispute between India and Pakistan, in which its own feelings may not be much consulted.

The voice of India in world affairs would obviously be much stronger if the Kashmir question were settled, and Canadians may wonder whether India has not had at least as much to do with raising hurdles to obstruct such a settlement as Pakistan. These two nations—which the world believed would be a single nation when British authority was withdrawn—could make a great contribution to the cause of peace by simply abandoning their intransigent attitude about their one great subject of discord.

Psychological Warfare

THE suggestion from Tokyo that General MacArthur was merely conducting "psychological warfare" against the Chinese when he hinted that they might be attacked from other directions, and that only the Chinese are ignorant that the hint was not to be taken seriously, seems a little too disingenuous. Even psychological warfare should allow for some degree of intelligence in the enemy, and psychological warfare that must be explained to one's friends is not good enough.

Besides, if General MacArthur is going in for psychological warfare, the question arises whether he may not have been directing it this time against his own government and the other UN governments from which he derives his authority, quite as much as against the Chinese. These governments were at the very time of his pronouncement preparing an agreed statement of their policy which was to serve as the basis of a new approach to the Chinese. That statement would necessarily have been based on the proposal made by the UN Cease-Fire Committee last January, which was that once the fighting had stopped in Korea talks should be held about the whole Far Eastern situation. General MacArthur demands that the Chinese settle Korea alone, with no reference to such questions as Formosa and admission to U.N. It is a bit too psychological.

About The Charitable Funds

by B. K. Sandwell

WHEN the public subscribes its money to an organization formed for the purpose of carrying on some work of charity or social benefit, it is entitled to assume that a certain proportion of what it subscribes will actually be spent for no other purpose than the specified one. Precisely what the proportion should be may be difficult to determine.

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

A fund which fails to raise for its ostensible main purpose at least as much as it spends on getting it raised—the fifty-fifty division — is pretty obviously a failure, and it at once becomes questionable whether any fund raised by appeals to public generosity should be permitted by law to fail to that extent. On the other hand, if we decide that it should not be permitted to fail to that extent, how do we stop it from doing so, and who bears the burden of bringing the charitable part of the fund up to the level of the organizational expenditure if the public shows no disposition to provide the cash?

Public attention has been drawn in recent weeks to two charitable enterprises which have both been criticized, but on totally different grounds. The March of Dimes, an enterprise for raising money to combat poliomyelitis, was objected to by many friends of other enterprises for combatting disease on the ground that it was redundant, and that it was likely to secure a disproportionately large amount of money for that particular cause, to the detriment of equally worthy but less "appealing" health organizations. This line of thinking, I must say, did not strike me as having much force; if the public is not to be permitted to make its own mistakes in the giving away of its money for the purpose of combatting diseases we are getting rather close to an authoritarian condition in the fund-raising business.

Charters for Sale

But just as this question was becoming urgent, attention was drawn away to an entirely different aspect of the March of Dimes campaign, by the accidental coming to light, through public litigation, of the circumstances under which the office of chief salaried worker was transferred from its first to its second holder. This led to the resignation of the second holder and subsequent radical reorganization of the structure, with a substantial cutting down of its financial objectives. There are probably still people who think that poliomyelitis does not require a special campaign to deal with it in Canada; that part of the question is still unsettled. But what shocked the public mind was the discovery that the charter and preliminary organization of such an enterprise were capable of being treated as an asset and transferred from one holder to another for financial considerations.

Scarcely had this shock died down when another charitable enterprise became the object of criticism. The United Emergency Fund for Britain was started under the most respectable leadership in 1948, at a time when large amounts of food and other necessities were being sent to Britain, most of it at a very heavy cost for purchasing and shipping which the U.E.F. planned to cut down by the use of bulk methods. Bulk methods, however, can only be employed if you have bulk business, and the U.E.F. idea therefore involved sums of a large order of magnitude, and the advertising and propaganda campaign was planned accordingly.

The results were extremely unsatisfactory. My own guess is that the promoters had underestimated the stronger appeal, to potential contributors, of the *small* fund for sending gifts from a *specific* group in Canada to a *specific* group or area or type of recipient in Britain. The U.E.F. would have delivered food parcels in Britain at a greatly reduced cost, but it could not offer—or did not convince the donating public that it could offer—the almost person-to-person relationship of the smaller funds. It is true also that the urgency of British need began to diminish towards 1950; but I am convinced that the main trouble was the failure of the bulk shipment idea to catch on. How that failure could have been foreseen and guarded against I am unable to guess.

Changing the Objective

When the U.E.F. found itself faced with an enormous promotion cost and receipts which threatened to do little more than cover that cost, with only a tiny percentage to pay for food, it decided—I think wrongly—to shift its policy, and to try to stimulate the sending of food shipments by other agencies rather than to procure funds for sending such shipments itself. This was not the task for which its supporters had put in their money, and it was not a task in which success or failure could be measured with any accuracy.

Whether the expenditure of money for organization and propaganda could not have been curtailed much earlier it is impossible to tell, for the auditor's report shows no dates except March 15, 1948, and August 21, 1950, the opening and closing of the whole operation. It is reasonably certain, however, that those whose business it was to supervise the operation must have gone on permitting large expenditures long after it became evident that public support for the original purpose would not be forthcoming.

An annual check-up of all such operations, with publications of their financial position, would seem to be the least safeguard that the public is likely to regard as satisfactory, and it may be necessary to go a good deal further.

Antonio of Cremona

Canadian Press item: Several violins out west bear the following label: "Antonio Stradivarius cremonensis faciebat anno 1725—made in Japan."

WITH *reverence and loving care*
And inner faith in future fame
He tested his completed ware
And signed the fiddles with his name.

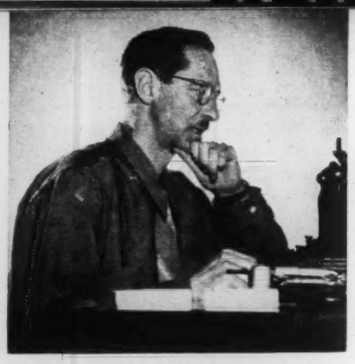
Today a few of these exist
Caressed by concertizing bows;
Despair of every copyist,
For how he made them no one knows.

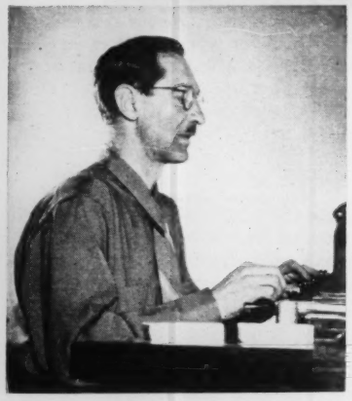
"Should instruments of false design
Be fashioned by dishonest knave
Who scribes my name on kits not mine
I will turn over in my grave."

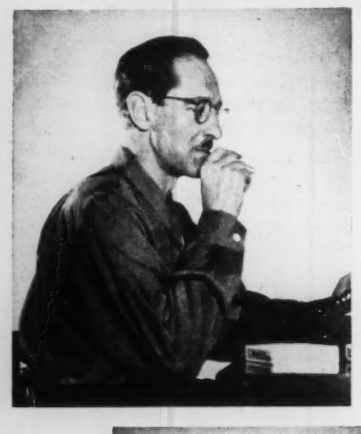
* * *

Today Cremona's people hear
Proceeding from the churchyard's gloom
A sound that strikes the heart with fear:
Antonio whirling in his tomb.

J. E. P.







EACH MAN'S SON

"It is something to be the son of the bravest man in Cape Breton. But . . . it is hard for a boy not to have his father with him every night."

by Hugh MacLennan

THE SHADOW of a promontory lay forward on the sea like that of a giant resting on his elbows with the back of his neck to the late afternoon sun. Facing the sun over the water was a second-quarter moon, white in the cobalt mass of the sky.

Two small figures sat in a cove under the promontory, a woman and an eight-year-old boy. The red smock of the mother, the white shirt and green pants of the boy—the pants secured by cloth braces with large white buttons—were bright between the cliff and the giant's shadow on the sea. The tide was moving into the cove and now the water was breaking not many yards from the boy's feet. The whole place was awash with sound as the cliff caught and magnified the noise of the wind and water, echoed the screams of sea birds and reverberated with the occasional thunder of a big wave. Feeling the air rushing cold out of the sunshine into the shadow, suddenly conscious of the rise of the whole sea, the boy turned to his mother.

"The tide's coming in, isn't it?" He was proud of his knowledge. For a few moments he watched to see if the next wave would obliterate the mark of the one before. "What makes it change like that?"

She pointed to the white wafer of the moon. "There is what does it."

He looked at her with bright surprise. "The moon? How?"

"It pulls the water up the shore and then lets it go back again."

"Mummy, that's just another of your stories." His eyes were twinkling.

"No, it isn't. I read it in a book. All the stars in the sky pull on each other all the time. In every direction at once. The earth is pulling on them, too. That's what we're on—the earth. And when the moon comes around on our side of the earth it pulls and pulls and the whole sea is lifted up against the land and that's what the tide is."

HE LOOKED UP at the moon and again at the water, and as she watched his face she wondered what he was thinking about. She was pleased because she had been able to answer such important questions so well. He watched the moon for a long time and then turned back to his play. It was no ordinary child's castle he had built in the sand, she thought. It was like the picture of the castle he had seen in the book she was reading to him. There were four walls with towers on the corners, a courtyard within and a drawbridge over a moat. The drawbridge was a chip of driftwood which he had just finished inserting.

But the boy's attention wandered while she watched him. The sea and the sky were too big and he was getting sleepy. He turned his head as a gull flew out from the overhang of the cliff and then he looked far, far up the beetling rock to the flecks of white where birds rested in crevices of the rock.

Mollie MacNeil looked too young to have an eight-year-old son. Her body was slim and her pale skin made her seem fragile, just as the eagerness of her smile showed how vulnerable she was. She had a Celtic delicacy of skin with a rose flush over her cheekbones, and as she leaned back with her chin tilted towards the sky her face seemed even more fragile than her body. It was the younger-than-normal face of a woman who has lived for years with a child and for a child.

Without warning, a strident steam whistle blasted the air. There was nothing in sight which could send forth such a sound, but the scream of the whistle shot up into the sky and filled it. Birds flew crying out of their nests in the cliff as the noise hung wailing in the air, but neither the boy nor his mother moved. They knew the whistle came from the colliery half a mile inland and they heard it with only part of their senses. It had always marked hours in their lives.

When the sound died away she rose with apparent reluctance and pulled down her rumpled skirt. "There is the end of the day shift, so you know how late it is."

He watched her wrap a heel of bread in a piece of newspaper before putting it into a basket, along with a partly used jar of molasses and the empty bottle in which she had brought milk. Her dark hair and lovely eyes were reflected in his as she smiled.

"THINK how good it will be when we get home this time! Did I tell you what we have for supper tonight?"

His face broke into a delighted smile. "Pork pie!"

"One whole one for you and another for me. I got them at the store only this morning so they'll be lovely and fresh." The wind riffled her hair and she pushed it back out of her eyes. "Come now, Alan. It is always longer going home."

"Will we stop at the spring in the woods?"

"Today there is no time for that. The spring is behind the doctor's house and that is on the other side of where we live."

"But you said it was the best water in the world."

"So it is, but we will save it for another day."

He turned to look back at the sea, trying to understand what his mother meant when she had told him about the moon. Then he saw something which had not been there before. It was a schooner emerging from behind a bluff of land; close-hauled on the starboard tack, it was standing out to sea against the humping waves.

"Look!" he said. "There is a really big ship. Where is she going?"

"She would be bound for Newfoundland, probably."

"What's that?"

"It's a great big island out there."

"I can't see it."

"Of course you can't. It is too far away for you to see it."

"Could Father see it if he was here?"

"Not even your father could see that far."

"Mummy?" The boy's face was grave as he forgot about the ship. "Where is Father now?"

She set her basket down on the sand and the smile left the corners of her mouth. "But I have told you, Alan—I have told you over and over again." The smile reappeared to encourage him. "See if you can remember all by yourself."

"Father has gone out into the world," he said.

IN HIS *forthcoming novel Hugh MacLennan returns to his native Cape Breton to catch both the fierceness and tenderness of the land and its people. As an example of the mood and setting of the work* SATURDAY NIGHT *here presents a major excerpt from the first chapter. "Each Man's Son" will be published by Macmillans in Canada on April 20.*

as if repeating a lesson.

She clapped her hands. "Now tell me the other thing. Why has he gone out into the world?"

"He has gone away to do things for us. And when he comes back everything will be good. We will go into the store and get whatever we want and people will be proud of us and we will live in a fine house and be different."

She bent and caught him, pretending she found him too heavy to move, and the child laughed and leaned back against her until she gave a jerk and swung him to his feet. A long rush of water slid up the beach, splashed against the sand house and washed part of it away. Another ground swell followed and both of them scampered into the recesses of the cove as they saw a sudden hump of water arch out of the sea, lurch forward into the shadow of the giant's shoulders, its crest whipped by the breeze so that it came at them like dark horses with streaming white manes. It burst on the sand, thundered within itself and hissed after the footsteps of the woman and boy, and when it ebbed the sand house had disappeared. Nothing was left but a cold mound trickling with water, and on the edge of it, white and glistening, was an empty conch shell that had not been there before.

The boy darted back while his mother turned toward the path running slantwise up the side of the cliff, her basket swinging from her hand. As he followed her he slipped the shell into the pocket of his shirt.

At the top of the cliff they paused, breathless, and looked back over the sea. Its blue was deeper than the blue of the sky and the black hull and white sails of the schooner were tiny on its surface.

Waves three miles long swelled in from far out and burst in lines of slow, lazy foam down the length of the coast. The woman and the boy stood watching until the distance made their eyes ache and then they turned inland. A few sheep, their shadows spindle-legged on the common where they pastured at the cliff's edge, looked up and baaed at them. They walked over the treeless pasture, climbed a stile and descended on the other side to a rough path which led them homeward through a low growth of brush and brambles.

Before them to the right stood the colliery. Black and monstrous it bulged against the western sky, a huge mountain of coal with the bankhead seemingly on top of it, a trestle beside the coal bank supporting a square-boilered locomotive with a short train of cradle cars behind it. From this distance the train looked like a column of black ants that had crawled up the stalk of a gigantic plant and died there.

THIS was the visible colliery. Without framing their thoughts, both Mollie MacNeil and her son knew that what they saw behind the wire fence was merely the product of the last two weeks of work. A hundred fathoms beneath the ground they were walking on ran the seam. Galleries like the tentacles of an octopus branched out beneath the sea itself, and it was in these galleries that the men of the families in their neighborhood went down each day and came up again. They also knew that theirs was only one of some fifteen collieries which circled the town of Broughton. They felt lucky because theirs was so close to the sea.

Mollie and her son skirted the colliery fence, its enclosed area quiet as a church since the men had quit work, and finally they reached the main road which came from Broughton and then, after passing the colliery fence, made a right-angled turn and ran down a steep slope to a bridge over a bubbling brook. Between the bridge and the colliery, for a distance of two hundred and fifty yards, crowded so close together they looked like a single downward-slanting building with a single downward-slanting roof, were the houses of the miners' row.

Mollie looked at Alan and smiled. "There now," she said. "We're almost home."

Somewhere in the row was a door which they called their own, but nothing distinguished it from the doors to right or left of it. Each house was a square with a triangle set on its top. There were two doors side by side in the front of each one and on either side of the doors were single windows behind which lurked small parlors. The houses were divided in two by a common wall between the doors, behind each parlor at the back of the buildings was a kitchen, and upstairs under sharply sloping roofs were the bedrooms. The houses had all been painted the same fierce shade of iron-oxide red when they were built by the coal company; two families shared each sloping roof; all of them used a rickety board sidewalk which ran between the low doorsteps and the road. Between the sidewalk and the road was a deep ditch overgrown with thistle, burdock and coarse grass, and down the centre of the road, making a right-angled turn at the corner by the colliery, ran the tracks of the tramline which bound the collieries to their heart in Broughton.

TONIGHT as Mollie and Alan passed the tram stop and went their way down the board sidewalk there was activity along the whole row. Before each house, beside each low doorstep, a washtub had been set on a stool. In front of each tub a miner just back from the pit crouched, stripped to the waist, while his wife, working hard with both arms, scrubbed the coal dust off his face, neck, back, shoulders and arms. Mollie and Alan passed them one by one and Mollie exchanged greetings with some of the wives. There was a loud splashing of water and a grunting and spitting from the men as the two figures went by, but the boy saw no adventure in the scene. It had been this same way every night of his life when the weather was warm.

In the kitchen that evening, after they had finished their supper, Alan took the sea shell from his pocket and held it against his ear.

"Mummy, listen!"

He handed her the shell and she also held it against her ear. "All shells sound like that," she said. "They remember the sea."

"How can they remember? They're not alive."

Her face lightened as she thought of an answer. "It was in the book we read with the birds and snakes and fish. It said that the first things that ever lived were in the sea. Are you listening, Alan? That means the shell is so old the noise in it is the oldest sound in the world."

She was pleased because he seemed to be satisfied and for a moment she watched him as he listened to the shell. Then she looked at the alarm clock on the shelf over the table and told him it was late and past his bedtime. He got up and went upstairs slowly, knowing that because it was Saturday night his mother would be going out. Under the sharp slant of the roof he took off his shirt and hung it on a nail. Then he took off his pants and finally his shoes and stockings. He laid his shoes side by side on the floor by the head of his cot and carefully pressed down the creases in his pants before he laid them on a wooden chair. He turned the socks inside out and laid them on the back of the chair and finally took a flannelette nightgown from under his pillow and put it on. The shell went under the pillow where the nightgown had been, he scrambled into bed and pulled the covers up to his chin and lay on his back.

"Mummy," he called. "I'm here."

A moment later he heard the stairs creak and then she came in and looked quickly to see how well he had disposed of his clothes.

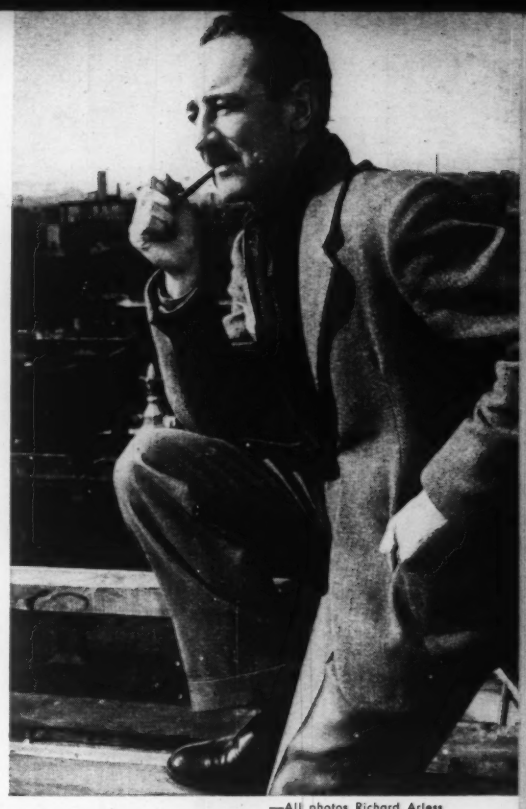
"Now," she said, and smiled at him as she sat on the edge of the cot. "You're all ready for sleep."

"No. I'm not sleepy."

"But that is the time you grow, and think how strong you must grow if your father is going to be pleased when he comes home."

Alan's voice was muffled. "Does Father remember me?"

"Of course he does."



—All photos Richard Arless

WRITER *at home and at work. Last week SN's camera paid a visit to Hugh MacLennan at his Montreal home and caught him (above) in a relaxed mood and (left page) at the very hard work of turning out some of Canada's most distinguished fiction. (The moustache is a new job).*

"Donald's father doesn't have to remember him. He comes home every night."

She slipped off the edge of the cot and sat down on the floor beside him, to make her serious face on a level with his. "Look at me, Alan."

He turned on his side to face her.

"Now, don't ever, ever forget. You have one of the most special fathers of anybody you've ever head of. He is not like Donald's father, coming home every night with the pit dust all over his face so you can't tell who he is."

The boy began to smile.

"Archie MacNeil," she said the name proudly.

"IT IS something to be the son of the bravest man in Cape Breton." She stood up and looked down at him. "But you must do your part and grow strong so he will be pleased when he comes home. It is hard for a boy not to have his father with him every night. It is hard for me, too. But think how much he misses us. Your father is so special that he had to go out into the world to do his work."

She touched his lids with her finger tips, but he was still unsatisfied. "Don't go yet, Mummy," he said.

She sat down on the side of the bed again.

"Mr. Camire doesn't come home with the pit on his face."

"Mr. Camire is different, too. He is a Frenchman from France, and he had a fine education."

"But he just lives in Mrs. MacPherson's house beyond the bridge."

"I know. But that's because he is a stranger here and he has to learn English better. I've told you all about it, Alan. Mr. Camire was a sailor and his ship was wrecked not far from here. You remember how excited everybody was when she went on the rocks."

The boy frowned. "I sort of do." He began to pleat a fold in her skirt. "Do you like Mr. Camire, Mummy?"

"He's a very nice man. He's kind as kind can be. Don't you like him, too?"

"If he's kind, I do." He smiled up at her. "If you like him, I like him too. I like everybody you like, Mummy."

MAN IN WHITE TALKS BACK

DON'T SHOOT THE REFEREE!

by Carl Voss, Referee-in-Chief of the NHL
as told to Kimball McIlroy

FORTUNATELY, people seldom do. But they criticize his decisions, his judgment, and sometimes his character. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the reason is that the official has handed out a penalty or two against the home team. Once in a while, however, the criticism is partly or even wholly warranted.

If I admit this, I'm immediately going to be asked: "Why should the official *ever* be wrong? Why can't you get better referees and more of them?"

The answer, which constitutes perhaps the greatest single headache facing those engaged in promoting the game of hockey, is that there just aren't enough good officials to go around.

There's no reason why this should be so. Hockey refereeing is a fine avocation, a better-than-average source of additional income, and an excellent career. Right along the line, the remuneration for officials is comparable with that of the players, and in the National Hockey League this season the average player's salary is something over $8000. And that for six months' work!

On a session of the Hot Stove League last Fall, I broadcast the suggestion that more youngsters interested in hockey should take up refereeing as a career. We were swamped with letters, most of them asking how a prospective official could get started.

We replied that no matter where a boy lives there's a hockey league of some sort functioning. And in that league someone is in charge of appointing officials. The thing to do is to contact that man and tell him you're interested in refereeing. He'll welcome you and tell you where and how he can use you.

Prospective hockey officials, like just about everyone else, want to start at the top, and a lot of them quit just as soon as they find they can't. The good ones, though, the ones who'll some day find themselves in the NHL, accept the fact that the place to start is right at the bottom, with the Pee-Wees and the Bantams and the Midgets.

From there the budding referee works himself up, gaining experience and self-confidence, learning the rules and how to enforce them, making a name for himself among players and hockey men. At least once a season, if he's smart, the young referee will attend a school for officials.

THESE SCHOOLS operate from time to time in all parts of the country. Usually they are sponsored by the various provincial organizations, with the the cooperation of professional leagues right up to the NHL, which is so eager to assist that it doesn't charge even travelling expenses for the representatives which it sends around the country.

This season, for example, the NHL supplied their top officials for schools conducted at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island and at many points throughout Ontario. League President Clarence Campbell took charge of one in Ottawa. I attended one in Toronto. All this was not motivated solely by altruism, of course. Professional hockey needs a steady supply of competent officials, and these officials can only come from amateur ranks.

Hockey refereeing is a well-paid and rewarding profession, but it's a tough one, too, and calls for men of the highest type physically, mentally, and morally.

A question I am frequently asked is: "What makes a good official?" and it's a question that's not easy to answer. There's no standard mould. You can't just look at a man and say: "There goes a top-flight referee". But there are certain essentials which I invariably look for, and which anyone who hopes to referee should study and cultivate.

—Michael Burns

BIG THREE: *Maple Leafs' Conn. Smythe (l), NHL President Clarence Campbell and Carl Voss.*

—Michael Burns

REFEREES' VOSS: *"You can't beat the hours."*

First, let me stress that a good official needn't have been a good player. Of the five referees in the NHL this year, not one is a former pro. The best men, whether they be former players or not, are the ones who've worked their way up through the officialing, rather than the playing, side of the game.

A good referee must like his work, or he'll never make good at it. He must be a better than average skater, fast and with a player's ability to break. He must be in top physical condition.

Good eyesight, perhaps contrary to popular opinion, is essential.

Anyone who doesn't think a referee needs stamina and condition should try refereeing a game some day. Hap Day, of the Toronto Maple Leaf organization, told me not long ago that Tod Sloan had played more than any other Leaf forward this season. Yet Tod averages less than 20 minutes on the ice per game. The officials work every one of the 60 minutes.

A referee's personal honesty and integrity must, of course, be unquestioned. His personal habits must be above reproach. And, most important of all, he must have moral courage.

THE REFEREE works in full view of a highly-partisan crowd of up to 15,000 people. Even the fairest-minded of them will feel on occasion that he is failing to penalize the visiting team, and wrongly penalizing the home team. And they will express this feeling loudly and continuously.

The referee must have the courage to call the play as he sees it, and to ignore the crowd. Moreover, he cannot let himself be influenced or intimidated by coaches and managers.

It may seem odd, but the last thing I look for in a prospective NHL official is a knowledge of the rules. I can hear a quarter of a million hockey fans saying that they'd arrived at that conclusion a long time ago, but they're missing the point. When one of our referees steps on the ice, he knows the rules and knows them thoroughly, but that knowledge is something which can be taught.

Knowledge of the rules is a matter of book-learning. Lots of hockey-crazy kids might know them as well as some practising officials. It's knowing how to interpret them, and how to enforce them, that takes experience.

And what makes a bad official? The worst fault, in my opinion, is to try to "even up" after making a bad call. A referee will make a necessarily split-second decision and perhaps penalize a man. Then, thinking it over, he'll decide that he was wrong and, to compensate, he'll give the other team an equally unjustified penalty.

That sort of thing can ruin any game. The referee is the most important man on the ice. His decisions make or break the game not only for the players but for the knowing fan as well.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

HEALERS' CHURCH

The Light of Science, Joy of Health Are Combined in a Growing Faith

by John Dunlop

SINCE the world is apparently in deep crisis, it is evident that many people are turning anew to religion. Religionists of varied hues have noted mounting public interest in the protective and particularly the healing aspects of Christianity. Perhaps this partly explains the increasing interest in Christian Science, widely known for its emphasis on Christian healing.

Church sources report this increasing interest shows in Canada in attendance at church services and at Christian Science lectures, as well as in the wide continuance of the physical healing which is a fundamental part of a Christian Scientist's worship of God. The denomination, which has spread widely throughout the world, now has more than 3,000 churches and societies, of which 75 are in Canada. In addition there is an unknown number of small informal groups.

Each year—mainly in spring or autumn—members of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., visit Canada in the course of their lecture tours. They often address crowds of 1,500 or 2,000. They visit remote places as well as the big cities. Recently a man travelled 400 miles from a northern outpost to attend a lecture in Timmins.

Unique among religions in many ways, Christian Science is notably distinguished in history and in present-day activities by one cardinal character—its practice of Christian healing. Its discoverer and founder, Mary Baker Eddy, in 1879, spoke of her church, then being organized in Massachusetts, as one "designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing."

The church established by Mrs. Eddy is organized in such a way that the healing work is basic, inseparable from its activity. Every Wednesday each Christian Science church holds a meeting, the main portion of which is reserved for voluntary testimonies of Christian Science healing voiced by members of the congregation.

For a congregation to become established as a branch of The Mother Church, it must contain at least one practitioner who devotes his or her full time to healing the sick. There are 213 officially listed practitioners in Canada, though the full total would far exceed this figure. Every Christian Scientist is called upon to practise the healing work of his religion to the best of his ability.

Healing Growth

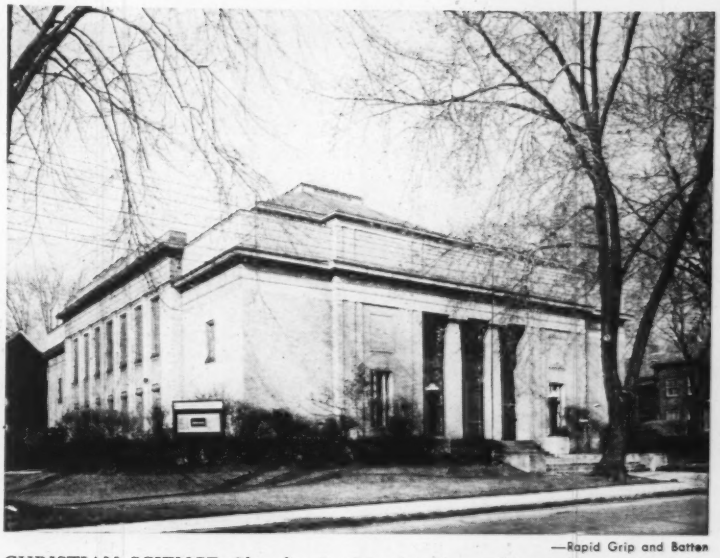
The firm confidence of Christian Scientists in the power of God to heal the sick may account to some extent for the reassuring attitude their church invariably takes toward individual and collective problems. In practically every case, the record indicates that the formation of Christian Science churches in Canada resulted from remarkable healings.

In 1900, a Brandon woman lay apparently dying after long illness. Her mother prayed. Next morning a friend—who knew nothing of the critical illness—came through a severe storm to leave a copy of a Christian Science textbook for the family. As a result of their study the sick woman was restored sufficiently to travel to Winnipeg. There she was completely healed through the work of a Christian Science practitioner. She returned to Brandon and soon Christian Science services were being held in her home. This led to establishment of the Brandon church.

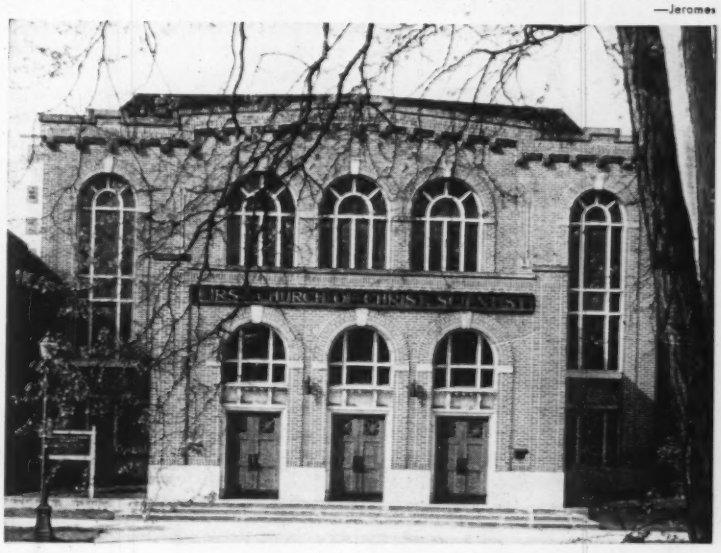
Three years earlier, Christian Science encountered a stormier reception in Fredericton. The circumstances led to establishment of a highly important legal precedent concerning its healing work. In 1887 Miss Emma Whitlock came to Fredericton to practise Christian Science. An invalid since childhood, she had turned to Christian Science for help after more than three years under specialists in Boston, and through the work of a practitioner she was healed completely.

She was so successful in the healing work at Fredericton that much talk and some opposition was aroused. A lawsuit was filed which charged her with practising "physic and surgery" without a licence, in violation of the provincial Medical Practices Act.

The bench ruled that Christian Science healing was the practice of religion and should be exempt from the restriction of the Act. Today Christian Science healing is almost universally recognized as a legitimate healing art.



—Rapid Grip and Batten



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE *Churches in Canada:* Above, *First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Toronto.* Below, *First Church of Christ, Scientist, Vancouver.*

—Jeromes

—CS Publishing Society

FOUNDER *of the Christian Science Church: Religionist Mary Baker Eddy.*

Something should be done about a Man's Widow

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NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Quebec:

JOE IS BACK

REPRESENTATIVES of some 50 different nations who generally work and share coffee "breaks" together in harmony fluttered like chickens under a hawk shadow when Russia suddenly decided to take an interest in two meetings now going on at the International Civil Aviation Organization headquarters in Montreal.

The appearance of the four Russian "observers" at the International Aviation Building caused more comment than the appearance of a drunken diplomat. What do they want? . . . what do they look like? . . . can you talk to them? . . . those were the questions filling the corridors of ICAO headquarters.

No one could answer these questions. Russia broke with ICAO back in 1944, when the organization was being formed, because Spain, Ireland and Portugal had also been asked to join the world-wide aviation outfit. Since then the eastern giant has ignored the ICAO sessions, putting in brief appearances only at Montreal and Seattle meetings in 1946.

The appearance of Col. Evgueni Radmominov, assistant air attache to the Russian embassy at Ottawa, and Mikhail Saveliev, Andrei Tikhomirov and Petr Shkurov at the meeting of the Operations Division could not be explained.

A note from L. Teplov, chargé d'affaires, Ottawa, telling ICAO that the four delegates would attend as observers, did nothing to explain the enigma. It said only that the four would attend the Operations meeting and, when this session closes April 24, would sit in on the Communications Division meet.

And the head of the observer team, Col. Radmominov, was not much help. He was polite when interviewed, but when asked if this meant a change in Russia's attitude towards the work of ICAO he smiled and commented:

"I'm not in a position to say."

Ontario:

NOT-SO-GOOD WORKS

DOES charity start at, or support, the home? CCF Leader E. B. Jolliffe, quoting an article in *The Financial Post*, was very concerned about this question in the Ontario Legislature.

The Post, he said, had uncovered the case of one "charity," The United Emergency Fund For Britain, which had raised a total of $593,000. Out of this it was reported that $880 had actually been spent on food to be shipped overseas. $83,000, he said, had been paid to a publicity firm. $78,000 for travel.

Premier Frost agreed that there possibly was something not so charitable about the charities. He said he was considering the possibility of appointing a royal commission to inquire into the whole subject. Also presumably coming under review would be the Government's own Charitable Gifts Act. This was popularly known as the Government's own "charity" to the Toronto *Globe and Mail*.

A special bill passed in 1949 was supposed to be aimed at the Toronto *Star*, whose late owner Joseph Atkinson had left it as a charitable foundation. The bill, for the first time, brought such foundations under the direct control of the province.

It proved to be a strong source of embarrassment to the Government, with the *Star*, supported by many of the leading industrial organizations in the country, opposing it vigorously. It has been generally agreed that Premier Frost, who sponsored the bill as then Provincial Treasurer, but who, it is believed, was never too much in favor of it, would like to see it off the books.

In appointing the committee he probably could find an out.

HOUSE OF LORDS

Cigars

CORONA DE LUXE
PETIT CORONA
LILIES, QUEENS
OR PANETELA

—CP

HONORED: *Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown in recognition of services rendered Belgium during World War II when he was Canada's Finance Minister and Justice Minister. Vicomte du Parc, Belgian Ambassador to Canada, is investing him.*

LYING LOW

IN A further effort to improve police administration and law enforcement in Windsor, an unusual method is to be tried. The Crown Attorney will be a member of the Police Commission.

Lt.-Col. Bruce J. S. Macdonald, OBE, KC, former city solicitor, Commander of the Essex Scottish Regiment when it invaded Normandy, and the man who prosecuted Nazi General Kurt Meyer at the war crimes trials, took over as Crown Attorney April 1.

Now he has replaced Lt.-Col. R. A. Harris, OBE, Windsor businessman, on the Police Commission. Col. Harris had accepted the appointment only temporarily to assist in the reorganization of the Police Department. Other members on the Commission are Judge Archibald Cochrane of Brampton and Mayor A. J. Reaume.

At the moment, crime is at a very low ebb in Windsor. With wire services shut off, the bookies who operated as part of the syndicate have closed up. Only a few small bookies, operating from their homes, will take a chance on accepting bets, and one has to be a known customer before his bet will be taken.

Alberta:

PRIORITY "DO"

THE ALBERTA Government had always taken the stand that no export of the province's natural gas would be allowed until domestic needs were guaranteed for at least 30 years and a substantial surplus left over. But it had also said that this decision would be reconsidered if there were any formal request from Washington for gas needed in the U.S. for defence purposes.

Last week, the request arrived C. E. Wilson, U.S. Director of Defence Mobilization, wrote to his Canadian counterpart, C. D. Howe, on February 21, saying that Anaconda Copper in Montana urgently needed Alberta gas in order to expand its production of vital defence materials, chiefly copper. Howe passed the request on to Alberta's Premier E. C. Manning.

The province acted swiftly. It happened that a gas-field with an estimated potential reserve of 406 billion cubic feet lay just across the border from Montana. This field, the Pakowki, owned by McColl-Frontenac and Union Oil Co. of California, could be tied into Montana's existing distribution system by building less than 15 miles of pipe. Backers of the project had judiciously ordered $1,500,000 worth of 16-inch pipe last fall, thereby gambling on the possibility of getting an export permit ultimately and meanwhile protecting themselves against a possible shortage of steel.

The Provincial Cabinet considered

—CP

SPRING COMES *first to the West Coast. Symbol of bountiful Nature is this pastoral scene of a Saanich Peninsula farmer plowing his lands overlooking Juan de Fuca Strait, eight miles north of Victoria. In the distance, magnificent in the afternoon sun, towers snow-capped Mount Baker in Washington State.*

the Wilson request, approved it, and promptly presented an enabling bill to the Legislature. The terms of the bill would permit a maximum of 10,000,000,000 cubic feet a year to be exported to Montana for the next five years, and not more than 40,000,000 cubic feet in any one day. In addition, the bill was loaded with safeguards: the gas could be used only for urgent defence purposes, and the permit would lapse if any of the gas was diverted to non-essential uses.

Saskatchewan:

ALL FOR EACH

PROTECTION for needy and deserving farmers in years of crop failure so that they will not lose their land under mortgages and agreements for sale, is once again on the statute books of Saskatchewan.

The provisions of the new act will not require the farmer to make payments on principal in a crop failure year but will postpone that payment one year and extend the maturity date of the mortgage or agreement for sale.

The Farm Security Act of 1944 carried these same provisions but they were thrown out by the courts because they were tied in with another provision which was held to be ultra vires. The courts held to be intra vires, in themselves, the provisions now re-enacted.

The objectionable clause in the old act, which the courts ruled against, endeavored to deal with interest payments due under mortgages and agreements for sale. Since the province cannot deal with interest, the clause endeavored to circumvent this right by reducing the principal by the same amount as the interest, or four per cent, whichever was greater.

Under the new clauses, the mediation board of the province will take the place of the courts in deciding whether a crop failure has occurred and will decide whether or not a farmer is entitled to the protection of this section of the act.

The board will also have power to prevent the act from working hardship on mortgagees and vendors and will prevent protection being given to farmers where it is not needed or deserved.

For once both sides of the house were in agreement. The new bill passed unanimously.

PRODDED PRODIGAL

THIS WEEK, Doukhobors have been meeting in Saskatoon to discuss their problems. Members of a sect dedicated to pacifism, they argued long and loud about supporting a Peace Congress in Toronto, wound up by deciding to send a message of greeting, but declining any active part in the Toronto proceedings, which they regarded as Communist-inspired. The convention refused to seat delegates from Thrums, BC, representing the Sons of Freedom, but the sect issued a statement blaming Communist elements for terrorist activities in recent years and promising an end to such terrorism. "Our eyes have at last been

—Winnipeg Free Press

"AFTER THE FISHING EXPEDITION"

opened," said a statement approved by Stepan Sorokin, new leader of the Sons.

■ Some Saskatchewan lake fish are good-eating species, only spoiled by having a muddy odor. Now two Saskatchewan chemists, Dr. E. Y. Spencer and Dr. S. Chinn, working to eliminate this notorious flaw, think they are on the track of a chemical which will do the trick. If they are successful, canning factories will be established beside lakes where commercial fishing is carried on extensively.

Manitoba:

STABBED!

WINNIPEG'S Labor Council is horrified at the thought of having to pay more for beer "one of the few luxuries still available to the working man." It decided to write Pat Conroy, Secretary-Treasurer of the CCL and ask him to make its objection known in the proper circles. Their alarm stemmed from a report the Federal Government is proposing an increase on the excise tax on beer and malt.

The Council pointed out that the United Brewery Workers' union in Winnipeg and the National Brewery Workers' union in London, Ont. are strong defenders of this "temperate and morale-building drink." Letters received from the two unions asked the Winnipeg labor council to oppose the Government proposal. Wires of protest have already gone to MPs.

New Brunswick:

SILVER TIDE

ALREADY, although winter's icy nip is still felt in the air, sportsmen's camps on the Miramichi and Cains rivers in New Brunswick have hundreds of bookings from all over Canada and the United States for the chilly, adventurous pastime of spring salmon fishing on the freshet-churned streams.

It indicates that 1951 will be another banner year for the province's busy angling industry—an industry which, the outfitters contend, is more important to New Brunswick than its commercial salmon fishery.

According to the Atlantic Salmon Association, which is affiliated with the Salmon and Trout Association of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

OUT OF SAVING
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PEOPLE

LEADING THE FIELD

■ For the first time a Canadian is coaching another country's ski team. **Ernie McCulloch,** former Mont Tremblant, Que., pro, will coach the U.S. Olympic Ski Team. The post usually goes to the best ski competitor in North America. McCulloch qualified by his recent victory in the Harriman Cup races at Sun Valley, Calif., and by winning the North American downhill title at Aspen, Colorado, and the U.S. national downhill crown at Whitefish, Montana, this season.

■ **Private Ernest A. (Smokey) Smith** of New Westminster, BC, is in the Army again. The only Canadian Army private to win the VC in World War II enlisted last week in Vancouver. This time he'll be a sergeant. "It's not a bad life," he said.

■ "I can't imagine what TV and radio will do to us eventually," **Canon A. Stanley Walker,** President of King's College, Halifax, told the Ontario Educational Association in Toronto. In his opinion children in schools learn too much by heart. "A pupil should be able to express himself orally and in writing, fairly lucidly, and to some point. Most of them can't think a thing through when they get on their feet." We have ceased to be a reading people and have become a listening and staring people. "It's terrible to think about," he said.

■ **James C. Floyd** of Toronto, chief design engineer for Avro Canada transport aircraft, is the first non-American to win the Wright Brothers Medal of the Society of Automotive Engineers. The award was given for a paper submitted by Floyd on the Avro Jetliner, first jet transport developed in America.

—CP

FLOYD: *The first non-American.*

■ Everybody had been expecting it but when it did happen it happened suddenly. Even to **Gisele,** Canada's No. 1 chanteuse, it was a surprise. The first she knew about her new $20,000-a-year (or thereabouts) job was when she was contacted by the agency handling a large soup company account. This was three weeks after she had very successfully guest-starred on Edgar Bergen's Sunday radio show. A week later Gisele was on her way to Hollywood, with a five-year contract, to replace the Andrews Sisters on Bob Crosby's "Club Fifteen." She will appear on two or perhaps three of the five weekly programs. Small consolation to Canadians for the loss of another top-rank artist is the fact that the show is heard across Canada.

—W. H. Howard

NO *surprise: Gisele for Hollywood.*

■ **Leslie Wismer,** CCF member for Toronto Riverdale, attacked modern art and artists on the floor of the Ontario Legislature. Peering under his Empire Loyalist bed, Wismer saw a horde of "subversive" artists and "sex symbols." "These people are using art and the taxpayer's money to assist nihilism in destroying democracy and Christianity," cried Wismer.

At the CCF's 17th annual Ontario convention in Toronto a few days later fellow party members dissociated themselves with the witch hunt. Unanimous support was given a resolution by **Prof. George Grube** that "freedom of the arts from all political control is essential in a democracy."

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENT

Lieut.-Col. E. M. D. McNaughton, son of Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, formerly of Montreal and till recently chief instructor at the artillery school at Shilo, Man., has been named commanding officer of the 1st Field Regiment, RCHA.

MARRIAGE

Lieut.-Col. Kenneth Laidlaw Campbell, MBE, of Perth, Ont., and **Mrs. Mary Rutherford Johnson Ryan** of Charlottesville, Virginia, and Mont Tremblant, Que.

DEATH

Edmond Chassé, 64, French Canada's best-known journalist; in a Quebec City hospital after two emergency operations. His story of a "mystery woman" who put a package on a plane started the police investigations leading to the arrest of J. Albert Guay.

WORLD AFFAIRS

CONTRADICTIONS IN FRANCE

How It Is That Workers Benefit So Little From Production Now Highest in History

WHY French workers should still live so badly, and so many of them hence support the Communists, in a country which in many respects has carried through a remarkable effort in postwar recovery, is not only something which puzzles many visitors but of vital concern to all those peoples of the West who are trying to form a defence based on France.

Richard Lowenthal, who has made a study for the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT, finds the French economic situation the most contradictory in Western Europe:

DURING the past four years, a bold plan to modernize the nation's key industries and agriculture, known as the Monnet Plan, has been pursued by successive French governments with remarkable consistency and considerable success. The resulting increase in the productivity of France's nationalized coal mines, power stations and transport system, as well as in her privately-owned but closely-controlled steel industry, has been most gratifying and the mechanization of her perennially-backward agriculture has at last begun in a big way.

During the same period the franc was stabilized after years of inflation, and foreign trade improved to the point where France became the biggest creditor in the European Payments Union and achieved approximate balance in her overall accounts. Yet with all that, French industrial production, while running in the last two years about 20 per cent above pre-war, has only barely regained the 1929 level.

Dark Side of Picture

As the favored "key sectors" of production now enjoy an output and productivity considerably above that of the 1929 peak, this means that there are large other sectors, chiefly in the consumer-goods industries, which even now have not fully recovered from the creeping decline of the thirties. Worse still, there are indications that what recovery there was in these "backward sectors" took place chiefly in the inflationary postwar period, and stopped with the end of the inflation.

Finally, the dark side of the picture still includes the French workers' real wage. This, though improved for some of the lower-paid groups and above all for large families owing to the high family allowances (twice as high as in Canada), is still below prewar on the national average.

It would be lower still but for the incredibly low controlled rents, a dearly-bought subsidy which has brought house-building almost to a standstill, except in the war-damaged towns. The house-building industry has been decaying, in fact, ever since 1914, when rents were fixed. It is still not regarded as good politics to devote much public money to low-cost building in general as distinct from war-damage reconstruction. The penalty of misery or extortionate rents is paid by the minority who have not been able to cling to their pre-war apartment.

Few Frenchmen are aware of the extent of these contrasts, but the existence of go-ahead and stick-in-the-mud industries is known, and as the former largely coincide with the planned and the latter with the unplanned sector, it gives rise to much controversy. The advocates of free enterprise complain that the smaller industries outside the scope of the Monnet Plan are starved of capital by the concentration of public funds on the "key industries", and claim that private enterprise could do equally well with less money if only it had access to it.

Lack of Private Initiative

It is true that the French capital market is rather narrow, with a prevailing interest rate of seven per cent, but it is also a fact that the smaller industries, consisting largely of family firms, have always shunned the open capital market and tended to rely on the ploughing back of profits; and there is no sign that these profits have lately been insufficient for any investment desired.

The French economy has been fully employed since the war, and the expansion of the key sectors has tended as much as in Britain to expand the home market for consumer goods. What has been lacking were not the funds to invest, but the initiative to expand and improve. There is still considerable hoarding of gold, as well as considerable flight of capital.

The reason for this stagnation of the French "unplanned" sector, so strikingly in contrast with the behavior of similar industries say, in Britain or Sweden, must be sought in factors which were already operative during the French decline in the 'thirties; in the virtual absence of genuine competition, favored by a tradition-bound social structure, a highly protectionist public policy, and an unbelievably muddled tax system penalizing efficiency and subsidizing the farmer and the small firm.

France is the country not only of the notorious "200 families" but of many smaller industrial and trading dynasties which go on from generation to generation, linked by frequent intermarriage and a code that forbids cutting into the neighbors' profits by too much enterprise.

But perhaps the most powerful factor depressing the living standard of the French worker is the tax system. The widespread opinion that no Frenchman ever pays taxes is sadly mistaken. The total tax burden is as heavy as anywhere but it falls quite overwhelmingly on the wage and salary earner and the consumer.

Sixty per cent of all revenue is drawn from indirect taxes—a "production tax" and a turnover tax which are wholly passed on to the consumer and are estimated to reduce real wages by 15 per cent below what they would otherwise be. (This is the same anti-social tax system used in Soviet Russia.) Yet large numbers of retailers, not being legally forced to keep accounts, do not in fact pay this tax, though they add it to the price; and many small producers, though keeping accounts, manage to evade part of it by agreement with the workers to keep down the "official" payroll. In such cases, the tax amounts to a cash subsidy to the small (and fraudulent) firm.

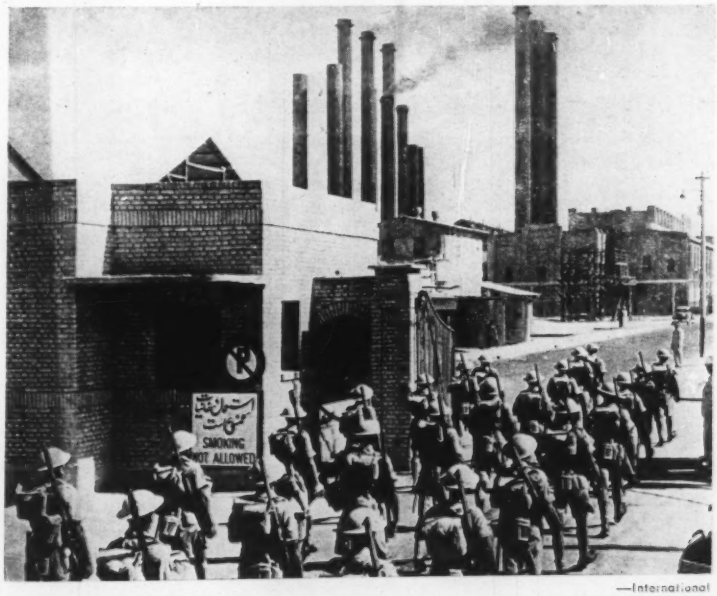
Farmers Heavily Favored

On the other hand, the farmers' income tax is based on indices of land value according to a land register of 1911; which means that the farmers are only assessed on about one-tenth of their present income. The tax on personal incomes from industry and trade is based on self-assessments, which in practice means that only a fraction of real income is declared, while the workers' five per cent wage tax is easily and regularly deducted.

In the circumstances, it is natural that no farmers and very few traders pay the "progressive tax" for income above a certain minimum—but a considerable number of salaried people do. In this way, the tax system not only effects the opposite of a level-

—French Inf. Serv.

FIRST *French President ever to visit America: Vincent Auriol seen at home with one of his sons. The respect in which this staunch Resistance and Free French leader and gifted conciliator is held at home augurs well for the success of his visit to the U.S. and Canada in cementing the ties to France.*



—International

IRAN: *wartime photo shows Indian troops guarding great refinery at Abadan, part of $600,000,000 Anglo-Iranian Oil property which Persian Parliament has voted to nationalize. With country in turmoil, Britain has moved in warships, still hopes situation will cool down sufficiently to negotiate new agreement.*

ling of real incomes—it also helps to prevent the formation of a modern managerial class and protects the family firm. Yet for fear of the farm vote no government dares to carry through the long-needed tax reform.

In such an economic climate created by these factors it has been difficult to stir much interest in increasing productivity.

Yet the fact that France now has the most modern rolling mills of the Continent, improved methods at least in the northern coal fields and a greatly increased electric power capacity, cannot fail to benefit the country, and the whole of Europe, in the long run.

And in agriculture really striking progress has been made, with the exchange among farmers of millions of acres of small strips, to form larger fields, on which rapidly growing numbers of tractors are being put to work.

NEIGHBORS ANYWAY

THE "Good Neighbor" policy has worn a little thin in spots since its hey-day under Franklin Roosevelt and Sumner Welles. Latin America, except for the Caribbean fringe and Brazil, was pretty much a backwater during the war, and has continued on the sidelines of the main world conflict in Europe and Asia since.

Such news as it has made has been mainly due to Peron—or better said, Peron and Argentina, for it would be unwise to think that all would be quiet in Argentina without him. Before the war Argentina was the strongest state in South America and always fancied itself as the leading nation of that continent. But during the war, Brazil gained rapidly in importance, and with arms aid from the United States, surpassed Argentina as a military power.

There has been a good deal of Argentine jealousy in Peron's assertion of his own and his country's importance and its independence of the *Yanquis*. His claim to atomic power—and a more advanced form of it than that developed by the U.S. from uranium—on the eve of the present Pan-American Conference, is a patent extension of this policy.

The most important item on the agenda of the Pan-American Conference is the question of American purchases of strategic materials from Latin America. During the war the U.S. bought all they could get of these at substantial, but fixed, prices. In the circumstances, the Latins could do little but hold their credits and wait to buy goods with them when these became available after the war. Then they were caught in the U.S. inflation.

They have no intention of being caught that way again. The U.S., now pursuing a heavy stock-piling program, has suggested that the Latins price-fix their strategic raw materials. The Latins ask in return that the Americans price-fix their machinery and consumer goods.

This may be the talk around the table. But in the corridors and embassies, and off in the corner at the receptions, the main topic of discussion is the pretensions of Peron.

—Talburt in N.Y. World Telegram-Sun

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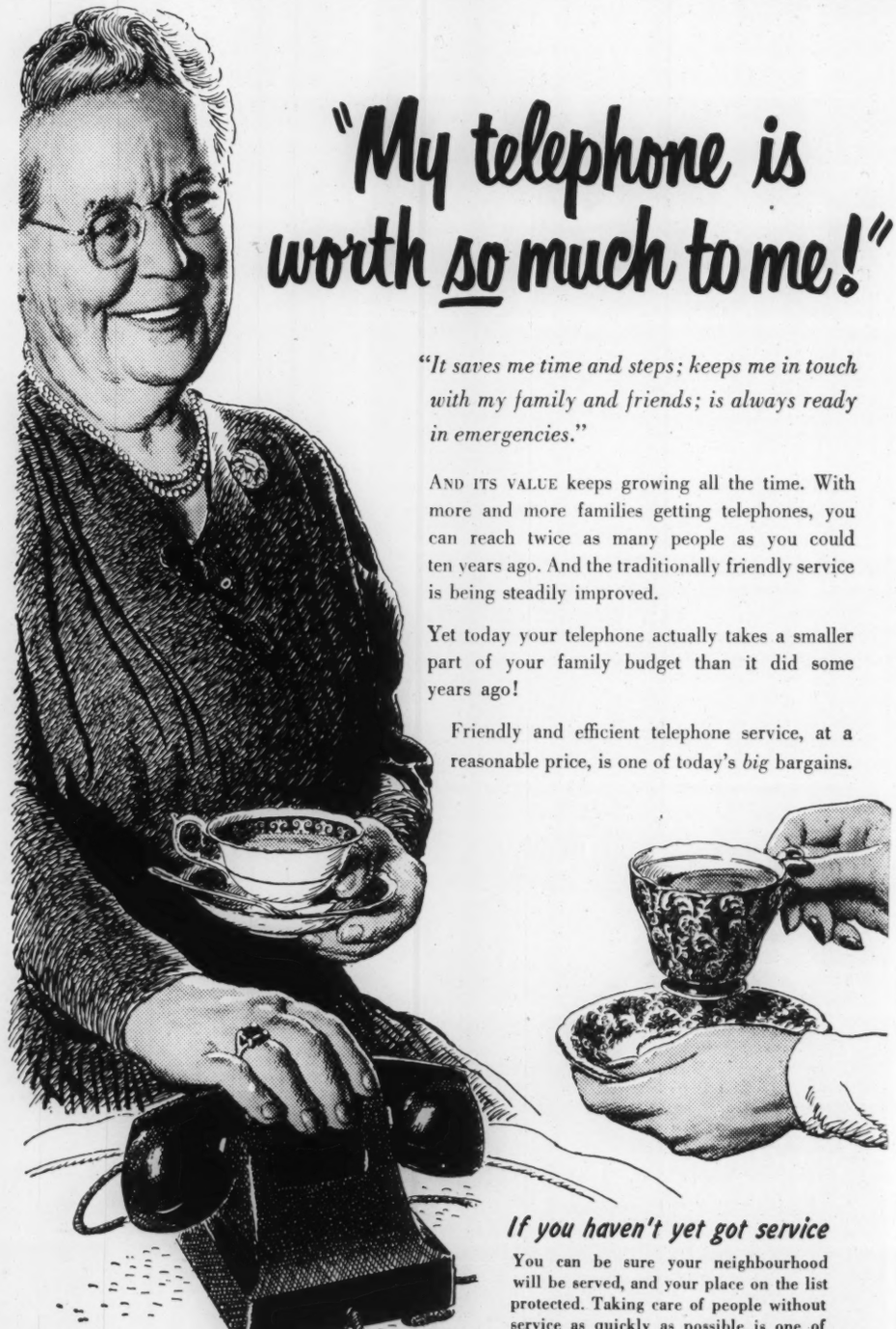

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MONEY, CRIME AND POLITICS

PROSPERITY brings easy money. Easy money leads to gambling, and entices racketeers to organize so as to make a killing out of it for themselves, and keep others out. Big-scale gambling needs police protection, as it cannot be carried out in secret, and that leads gamblers to buy protection from the policeman on the beat upwards. How far up was instanced by the Kansas City mobster, Binaggio's remark, "I need a Governor", as he sought to buy off an election rival to his candidate.

There has been no intimation as yet that the crime syndicate people have tried to buy themselves a president. But the clear warning of the Kefauver Senate Committee Investigation is that this would be a logical development, if the underworld forces are permitted to continue to strengthen their organization and influence more and more politicians through their immense "buying power." After all, what best measures the strength of their position in New York City? The $25 millions they have to hand out annually.

But there is hopeful evidence that the televised sessions of the investigation, which brought millions of people face to face with the leading figures of the underworld, has had a tremendous impact. The *Christian Science Monitor* lists the steps taken in city after city visited by the investigation, following on its revelations. In St. Louis "bookies are on the run." In Kansas City, the clean-up, begun earlier, has put half a dozen leading gamblers in jail for evading income tax.

Clean-up Beginning

In Cleveland "gambling is shut down tight" following on a drive put on by the Cleveland press, and the publication of all odds on sporting contests and prices paid on bets is to be forbidden. In Louisiana various enforcement steps have been sharpened. In Chicago gambling is on a "reduced, hit-and-run operation" and four big policy operators have been indicted. In New York investigations are being pressed against O'Dwyer, Moran, Crane and Costello; and Erickson is in jail.

In Miami, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles and San Francisco the dragging of underworld operations out in public view has brought enforcement action of various kinds.

O'Dwyer—who didn't come through too well himself—has however warned that cities need federal aid to cope effectively with big-time operators. The Federal Attorney-General, J. Howard McGrath, has recommended that this aid be given by enactment of laws to deny inter-state communications to bookmakers; to allow the Attorney-General to grant immunity to essential witnesses; to make commission of perjury before grand juries or courts a more serious offense; and to clamp down on the smuggling and harboring of aliens who have entered the country illegally.

Is illegal gambling to be compared with rum-running in Prohibition days, and is the solution, as many urge, simply to legalize it, as in Britain? Attorney-General McGrath and FBI head J. Edgar Hoover do not think so. They argue that legalized gambling at the tracks had only educated the public to bet away from the tracks (and it is this off-track betting that is in the hands of the gambling syndicates).

—International

EX-MAYOR *O'Dwyer: "There are things you have to do politically."*

But the most striking part of the testimony of these top federal law enforcement officers is their argument *against* the setting up of a federal police service to deal with this situation (the FBI is not such a police force, but an investigative bureau). Law enforcement, they insisted, is primarily a matter for local authorities; a national police force, warned McGraw, "would endanger our cherished liberties."

"If the laws against gambling presently on the state and local statute books were earnestly and vigorously enforced," said Hoover, "organized gambling could be eliminated within 48 hours in any community."

An effective aid in such a clean-up would, however, be the legislation proposed by the Justice Department to forbid communications companies from transmitting informations on the latest odds, jockeys, scratches, prices paid and other details on which the bookmakers depend for big business.

—*W. W.*

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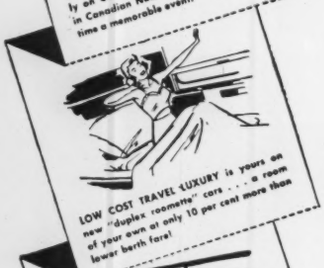
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COMMONWEALTH

PARLIAMENTARY GUERRILLA

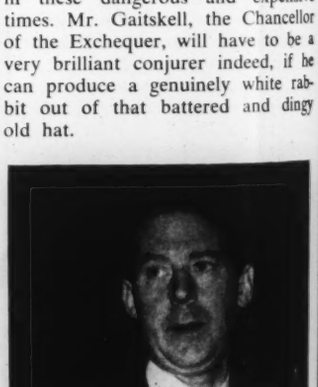
MR. CHURCHILL has frankly admitted over the BBC that it is the purpose of the Conservative Opposition to use every constitutional means to force the Government to dissolve Parliament and hold a General Election. He claims that this decision is based on national and not on party grounds, and that the present uncertainty and political strife are adding greatly to the difficulties of the country both at home and abroad.

This means the continuance of the present war of attrition in the House of Commons, with the Opposition forcing debates and divisions at every opportunity, whether important or trivial, and doing everything possible to wear down the Government forces until in sheer exhaustion they throw in their hand and seek a new mandate from the people.

Socialist leaders, and some of the Liberals as well, describe these tactics as "childish and contemptible" and part of an "irresponsible harassing campaign". But if it is the view of Conservatives that it is essential to the well-being and safety of the country that the present Government should be got out and a new Government got in, what other tactics are they to adopt?

It is obvious that the Government has no intention of resigning unless forced to do so. On the contrary it is clearly determined to hang on desperately until the political weather changes to fair and warmer. Just now it is bleak and chill, but shrewd observers claim that it is improving for the Government.

A good Budget would make a lot of difference, but it is difficult to see how any Budget can really be good in these dangerous and expensive times. Mr. Gaitskell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will have to be a very brilliant conjurer indeed, if he can produce a genuinely white rabbit out of that battered and dingy old hat.



—Miller

GAITSKELL: *Will his budget help?*

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MORE than 40 years ago a small group of British and Canadian oilmen in the Persian desert a short distance north of the Persian Gulf brought in a gusher which was the start of one of the world's greatest oilfields. It was a near thing. They had exhausted their resources and had in fact been ordered to draw the tools out of the hole. Directors in London had lost faith in the undertaking. But the men on the spot hadn't. They put in an extra bit of effort, and the tools came out of the hole—shot out by the oil.

In those 40 years the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. has become one of the greatest and richest in the world. British industry and finance have benefitted enormously from its progress and development, but so also has Persia. The royalties paid to the Persian Government have mounted steadily until they are now much the biggest item in the revenues of the country. Besides, Persia has gained greatly in other ways from the presence of this huge modern industry in that ancient and backward land.

—Miller

TICKLISH *Job: Herbert Morrison, new British Foreign Secretary and an enthusiastic nationalizer, has to persuade Iran that nationalization is bad.*

Now the Persian Government proposes to take over the company's holdings and installations — without compensation, insist its wilder nationalists. In 1933 the company made an agreement with the Persian Government, which was to run for 60 years. But recently new terms were offered to Persia, terms of a remarkably generous character. It was because he favored the acceptance of these terms that Gen. Razmara, the Persian Prime Minister, was murdered.

If the Persians take over the oil industry and try to run it, they will probably ruin it just as completely as the Burmese have ruined Burmah Oil. Their revenues from it, far from being increased, will be greatly diminished. But these revenues will go into the pockets of the little group of big landowners and merchants who control the Majlis (the Parliament of Iran), and who naturally are all for it. So also are the members of the Communist Tudeh party, though for quite different reasons. They want it because Russia wants it, and Russia wants it because of the trouble and loss it will cause to Britain.

The British Government is the majority shareholder in the company, but beyond diplomatic protests to the Iranian Government it is taking no part in the negotiations between the company and the Government. There is still hope in London that the agitation may die down sufficiently for some sort of equitable agreement to be arrived at, when the more sensible members of the Majlis come to realize the immense difficulties in the way of an effective nationalization of the industry, and the certain losses that will be incurred, as well as the irreparable damage to Persia's credit. In the meantime, the shares of the company have dropped sharply on the London Exchange. Persia is a country where almost anything can happen.

ADAMSKI AND EVUSHKA

IN THE USSR they ask (strictly among friends):

What country did Adam and Eve belong to?

The USSR, of course.

Why?

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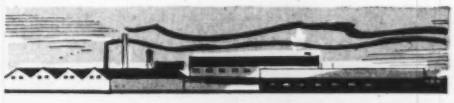
An authoritative U.S. publication said recently, "Before World War II, Canada was a quiet youngster with a somewhat rustic air. Now it has shot up into something that has all the earmarks of an industrial world power."

Canadians are beginning to talk big and think big. Our living standard is rising fast. Still able to claim only 14 million people, we are the world's third largest trading nation.

Canadian development and Canada's future are in the hands of business men who believe in the democratic system of free enterprise. Today, with heavy national responsibilities to be borne in a troubled world situation —with a vision of new stature as a ranking world power before us—with an obligation to see that Canada's great natural wealth is reflected in an even higher standard of living for our people—these business men are faced with a tremendous challenge. They must demonstrate to a high degree the "enterprise" which is the vital ingredient in a free enterprise economy.

We believe that genuine initiative . . . "big thinking," tempered with common sense . . . is being applied by many Canadian industrial firms in their current activities and future planning.



We are sufficiently proud of our own record and sufficiently confident in our future plans to include our own company, Atlas Steels Limited, of Welland, among those who carry on business with an eye to the nation's well-being as well as to the corporate statement of profit and loss.

Ever since 1928, when Atlas began producing the special alloy steels vitally needed by Canadian industry, the company's policy has been to provide products of unexcelled quality at fair prices.

Last year Atlas gave dramatic proof of its confidence and belief in Canada's future by pioneering in the development of an infant industry—stainless steel. Inaugurating a nationwide campaign of information on the uses of the alloy and its potential benefit to the country, we also put into operation Canada's first mill for the hot rolling of stainless steel sheet and immediately thereafter started preparations for the installation of a cold reducing sheet mill.

In the beginning the Company's only real assurance of finding a market for its sheet, and for its stainless bar, rod and wire, was its conviction that Canadian fabricators would seek the advantages of this amazing metal once they fully understood that Canadian-produced stainless would be available at reasonable cost.

The response was immediate and whole-hearted. Industry, the press and the government found themselves in agreement with Atlas that the time was ripe for the rise of a new industry for the country, based on the use of stainless. The Company had foreseen that as fabricators began to use stainless in mass production whole new industries would be created, employment would increase, new markets and new distribution outlets would be developed and that the general standard of living would rise.

As yet we are in the first phases of realizing this industrial vision. Immediately, the necessity for rearming the nation will absorb much of this stainless steel production. But, experience elsewhere has demonstrated that not even war can long delay the rise of new industries and, indeed, it often accelerates them.

President R. H. Davis summed up the view of the Directors when he said last January:

"I have no hesitancy in stating that the program we have started will affect favorably every home and every individual in the country in time, as more and more people turn to stainless steel products because of their durability, utility and attractiveness. This has been the experience in the United States."

Thus, Atlas pioneers in a new industrial field. But Atlas is aware that it is not alone in pioneering, that it is associated with other industrial companies who are helping to build the future of Canada.

We, at Atlas, are proud of our partnership in Canadian achievement. We believe that in the intelligent enterprise of the Canadian business men who share in that partnership lies Canada's hope of realizing and achieving her manifest destiny.

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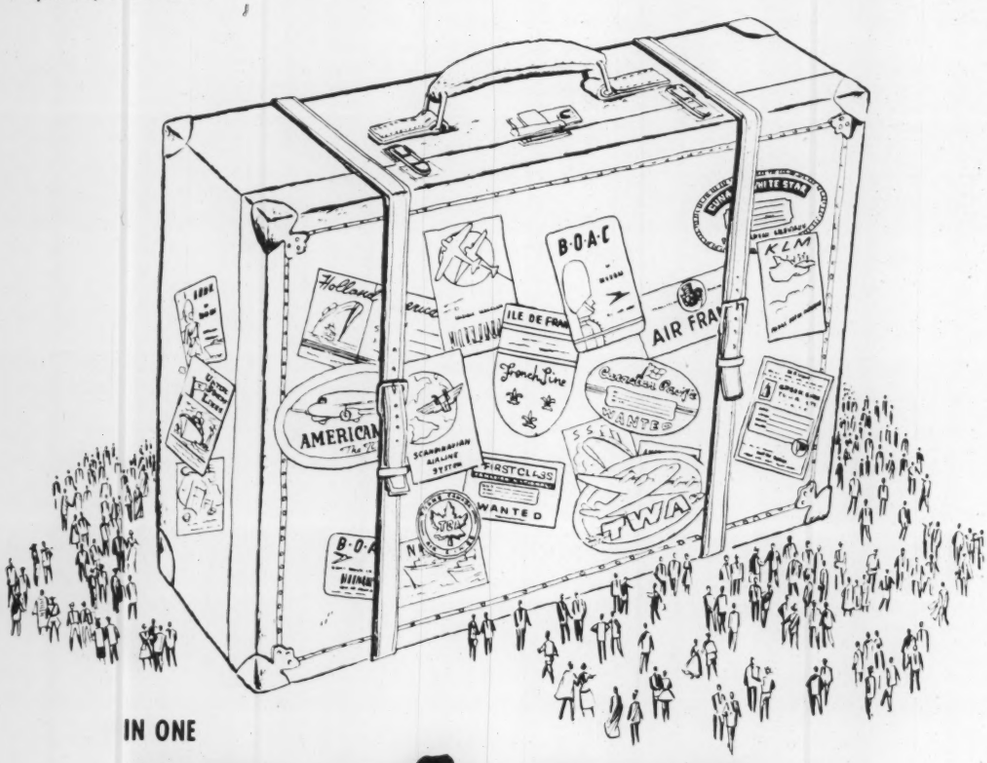

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RADIO & T.V.

SEE YOUR STUDIES

"THE POTENTIAL POWER for the growth of TV in educational work is the greatest thing since the invention of printing," said Lynn Poole of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, at the TV Clinic in Toronto, sponsored by Lorne Greene's Radio Academy.

And he was taking into consideration the great teacher-parent wail that TV keeps students from school homework. Surveys, they said, proved it. Well, says Poole, if you have a preconceived idea, you can usually slant the results of any survey to prove your point. Just as many U.S. surveys show the value of TV in education as prove it does harm.

TV may keep children from homework—it seems agreed that the newer the set, the more hours the whole family spend watching—but all the programs cannot be classed as harmful. In many of the most popular, the heroes are always on the side of right. Western heroes help widows and vanquish the forces of evil. But then, some people claim TV is making the children too "Western."

"When I was young," said Poole, "it was movies and Tom Mix. I'd jump off our front balustrade and lope away across the desert."

Poole has a definite feeling that TV is no different than movies, radio listening or playtime. Children with lax parents spend too much time on these, too.

Educators scoffed at radio and woke up too late—to find it commercially entrenched. Today many are hard at work to be on time for TV. But many don't realize that preparation and hard work underline good educational programming. "We have no right to put on a triple-star stinker just because we think educational programs should get an airing."

TV can work in with school programs, asserts Poole. Especially in Science. Teachers do the preliminary work in class before, say, a TV program on electricity. Then the class can see a demonstration in a lab that their school couldn't afford.

—Udel Bros.

TV CAN BE *educational: Lynn Poole.*

EDUCATION

PROFESSORS GO TO SCHOOL

An Experimental Summer School Is Designed To Help Professors Put Themselves Across

LAST month's "Education Week" and the elaborate programs of various provincial educational associations (notably that of the Ontario Educational Association during Easter Week in Toronto) focussed the nation's attention on our schools. Teachers of elementary and secondary schools take as much pride in their associations as in their professional training—that is, the fact that they have studied paedagogy (teaching methods) and keep pace with new trends in methods.

Often in the past, grade teachers have charged that university professors, who have not had this professional training, were not so expert in teaching as they were. But according to a recent report to SN, that charge is out of date today.

Here is an account of professors going to school—by T. H. Matthews, the Registrar of McGill University and Hon. Secretary of the National Conference of Canadian Universities:

Any visitor to the Royal Military College at Kingston last June might have seen and heard a most unusual performance: a group of Canadian university professors and lecturers conscientiously trying to improve their teaching. They were attending a 3-week Summer School for university teachers sponsored by the National Conference of Canadian Universities—the first of its kind ever held.

The course was as practical as that of a ski school. The "students" did most of the talking and a large part of the criticism, for they also formed the audience.

Mornings there was a short provocative lecture by one of the staff, followed by brief "student" talks. These might be introductory university lectures, adult education lectures, or imaginary talks to a service club, a radio audience, etc. Every talk was immediately criticized by the audience and this unusual experience of talking to people who were encouraged to talk back put everyone on his toes.

In addition, every speech was recorded on a tape machine so that speakers might afterwards hear themselves—sometimes a humiliating experience. Staff and students alike discovered faults of voice or delivery and bad speaking habits of which they were ignorant. It became a nightly procedure for next day's speakers to record their own speeches for self-criticism before the actual performance. Speakers quickly dropped the "ers" in their pauses and stopped dropping their voice at the end of sentences. It was also found that professors who had taken no chemistry or mathematics since their high-school days made an admirable testing-ground for teachers of these subjects. If things were not made clear, the speakers were quickly told of their failure. As a consequence, presentations of technical subjects became simpler and more logical; teachers saw themselves a little more clearly as their own students see them.

Afternoons there were round-table discussions on such subjects as voice production, setting and marking examination papers, preparing notes for lectures, and running laboratory courses.

The staff consisted of Professors R. C. Dearle and H. M. Thomas of the University of Western Ontario, Professor A. Edinborough of Queen's, and this writer, who directed the School. At the end of the course the "students" — whose homes spread from Vancouver to Antigonish, NS— unanimously recommended that the School be continued. The National Conference has agreed and the School is to be repeated this June 11-29.

One of the arguments raised against such an experiment was the old dictum, "Teachers are born and not made." Since lecturing is undoubtedly an art, there is an element of truth in this. Good teachers, like good violinists, must be born with a special gift. The violinist, however, takes lessons and practises hard before he gives a public performance. The University teacher normally does neither. This Summer School showed that instruction and practice can improve most teachers. As they improve, they become more interested in their art. Happy and successful teachers should make happier and better educated students. Those who arranged this School were encouraged by its success to feel that something useful and original was accomplished for higher education in Canada.

■ Announcement has been made that Dr. R. C. Wallace will retire as Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Queen's University at the end of August.

■ Youngest Chancellor in the history of the University of British Columbia will be 51-year-old Sherwood Lett, a Vancouver barrister, who takes office this Spring. Mr. Lett was a member of UBC's first graduating class in 1915.

■ Canadians make up most of the staff of Ethiopia's only Normal School. Headmaster is Winnipegger Stanley A. Steinmann.

■ The National Federation of Canadian University Students held its second annual Students' week recently; represents approximately 40,000 university students.

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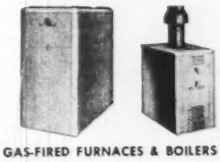
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REFEREE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

A second serious fault is lack of uniformity in making his decisions. The player, after all, can reasonably expect to know just where he stands, to know that if he does a certain thing the referee will react in a certain way, not just once but all the time.

What I am constantly striving for, moreover, is uniformity not only of one official's decisions, but among *all* the officials.

Yet despite its rigorous requirements, the referee's lot is a reasonably happy one. In the words of the old saw: "You can't beat the hours." And in addition to the more-than-substantial salary, there is the fact that the official has close to six months of the year to himself. Many hockey referees take jobs in other sports during the off season.

For example, among my men, Red Storey is a rugby official in the Big Four, Georges Gravel umpires in the Border Cities baseball league, while Hugh McLean is a top-ranking soccer referee, often being called upon to handle contests in which touring teams from other countries participate.

I think that working in other sports improves a man as a hockey official. He picks up an all-around background in the officiating business and adds materially to that indefinable requisite, his "prestige."

Still, in many ways the referee's life is a lonely one. He is not permitted to fraternize with players or club officials, to associate with characters who might by the widest stretch of the imagination be termed questionable, or to do a number of other things which might tend to lower him in the public eye.

His work is constantly being criticized, almost always unjustly, and he is permitted to say little in his own defence. Yet the morale of the NHL officials is extraordinarily high, and their *esprit de corps* remarkable.

To coaches who sometimes criticize their decisions, I like to say: "If our officials turned in as many bad games as your players, then you'd have something to holler about."

And most of them are fair enough to agree with me.

CARL VOSS, *Referee-in-Chief of the National Hockey League, estimates that during the current regular season he attended 80 of the 210 games played by the six teams in the League.*

He was there to watch the work of five referees and 12 linesmen who handle NHL contests. It is his job to find these men, hire them, train them, assign them to particular games, and supervise their work during the season.

Carl Voss himself played professional hockey for 12 years, six of them in the NHL. He won the League's "rookie" award in 1933, the first year it was offered, and finished his active career with the Stanley Cup-winning Chicago Black Hawks in 1938.

THEATRE

THREE ONTARIO FESTIVALS

Irish Drama, Shavian Humor and Children's Play Are Top Provincial Festival Winners

ADJUDICATOR Robert Newton of England has polished off the three Ontario drama regionals; is now in the West.

Western Ontario came up with some surprises. Last year, the Welland Little Theatre Players won the Meredith Achievement Trophy as the group showing greatest achievement over previous years. This year they nosed out last year's festival winner, the London Little Theatre—with a "remarkably vital" presentation of "Juno and the Paycock," under the direction of James Falconer. And their Donald Horne, playing "Captain" John Boyle, was declared best actor. Don claims Port Colborne as home; sang in their Operatic Society; joined the Welland Players this year.

The Players' Guild of Hamilton—winners of the 1949 Dominion Drama Festival finals—produced the winning actress in their "The Importance of Being Earnest." Dorothy ("Lady Bracknell") Foster is a teacher of English and Music in Central Secondary School.

Western Ontario is one of the most drama-conscious regions in the Dominion. Thirteen of the 19 groups in the WODL entered one or two plays in the preliminary playoffs, including the 3-acter, "The Man Within," by Arthur Bradfield of Simcoe. This won the Jamieson Shield (best Canadian play award) for the Simcoe Little Theatre.

Central Ontario winner: University Alumnae Dramatic Club, a group which has entered every Festival; won second place in the 1937 Dominion finals ("The Cradle Song") and represented the CODL in the 1948 finals. Their production was one of G. B. Shaw's last plays, "In Good King Charles's Golden Days." Said Mr. Newton of the production: "I had to come all the way to Canada to see how good this play actually is." The director was Herbert Whittaker, drama critic of *The Globe and Mail*.

—Bob Muckleston

CODL winners: *Sylvia Paige, John Colicos, Herbert Whittaker (cup).*

—London Free Press

WODL: *Dorothy Foster, Don Horne.*

Best actor was John Colicos as the above-mentioned Charles (the Second). Twenty-two-year-old John hails from Montreal. The night before the Festival performance, John played "Hamlet" in a national broadcast.

The best actress was Sylvia Paige, three-time winner of the award in the CODL regional and last year's winner in the Dominion finals. Sylvia was playing the dumb Billie Dawn (with red, not blonde, hair) in the Belmont Group Theatre's "Born Yesterday." (Judy Holliday, the Broadway and movie Billie Dawn, wired best wishes to Sylvia and also to the other Billie Dawn in the Oakville Club's presentation of the same play.)

In Eastern Ontario, Ottawa swept the boards. The Junior Theatre of the Ottawa Drama League—runners-up last year—won the major award with "Pinocchio," which was judged "a real piece of theatre." Best actor was Bruce Schwerdfager as the old carpenter; Director was Marian Taylor.

To the Ottawa Drama League Workshop fell the best actress award. Winner Dorothy Burnett played Alma Winemiller in Tennessee Williams's "Summer and Smoke."

Two Canadian entries competed: 1-acter "Mac and the Atom" by Vancouverite Eric Nicol and presented by the Perth Thespian Society (recruited from four drama groups in Perth district) and 3-acter "Dark Harvest" by Edmonton's Gwen Pharis Ringwood and presented by the Brockville Little Theatre. Interesting sidelight: The Deep River Players drove 230 miles to present their "Arms and the Man."

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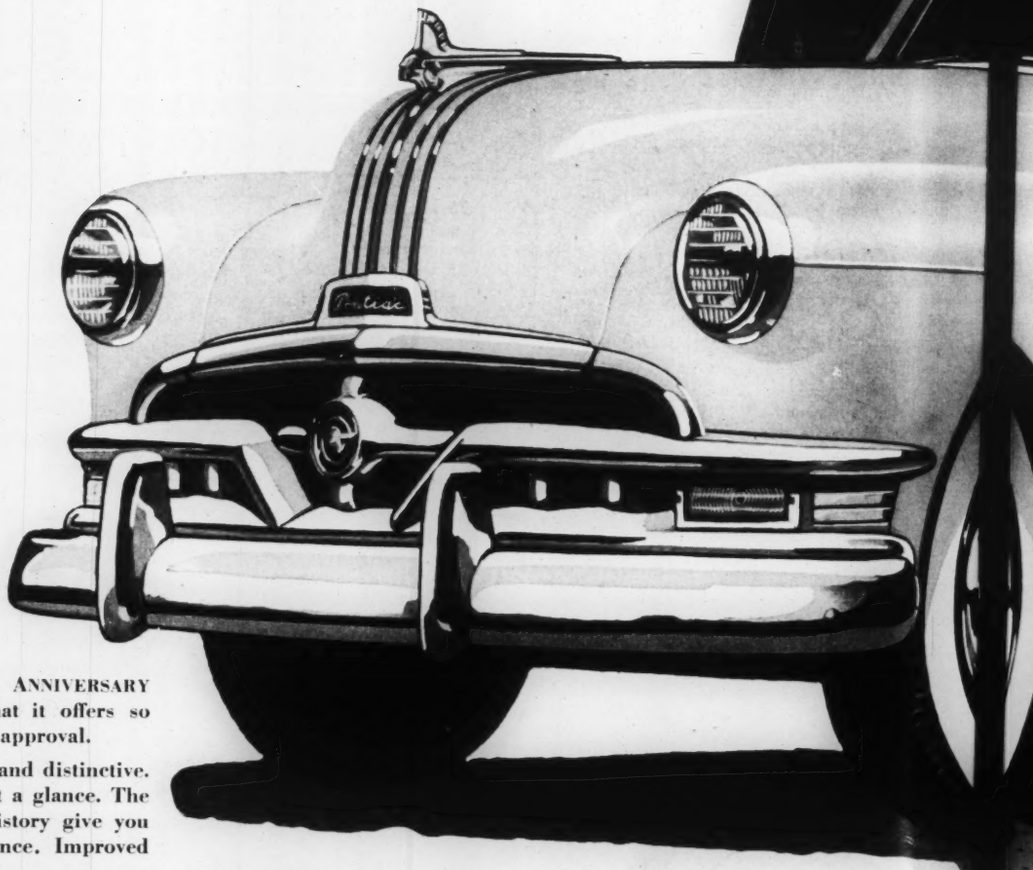

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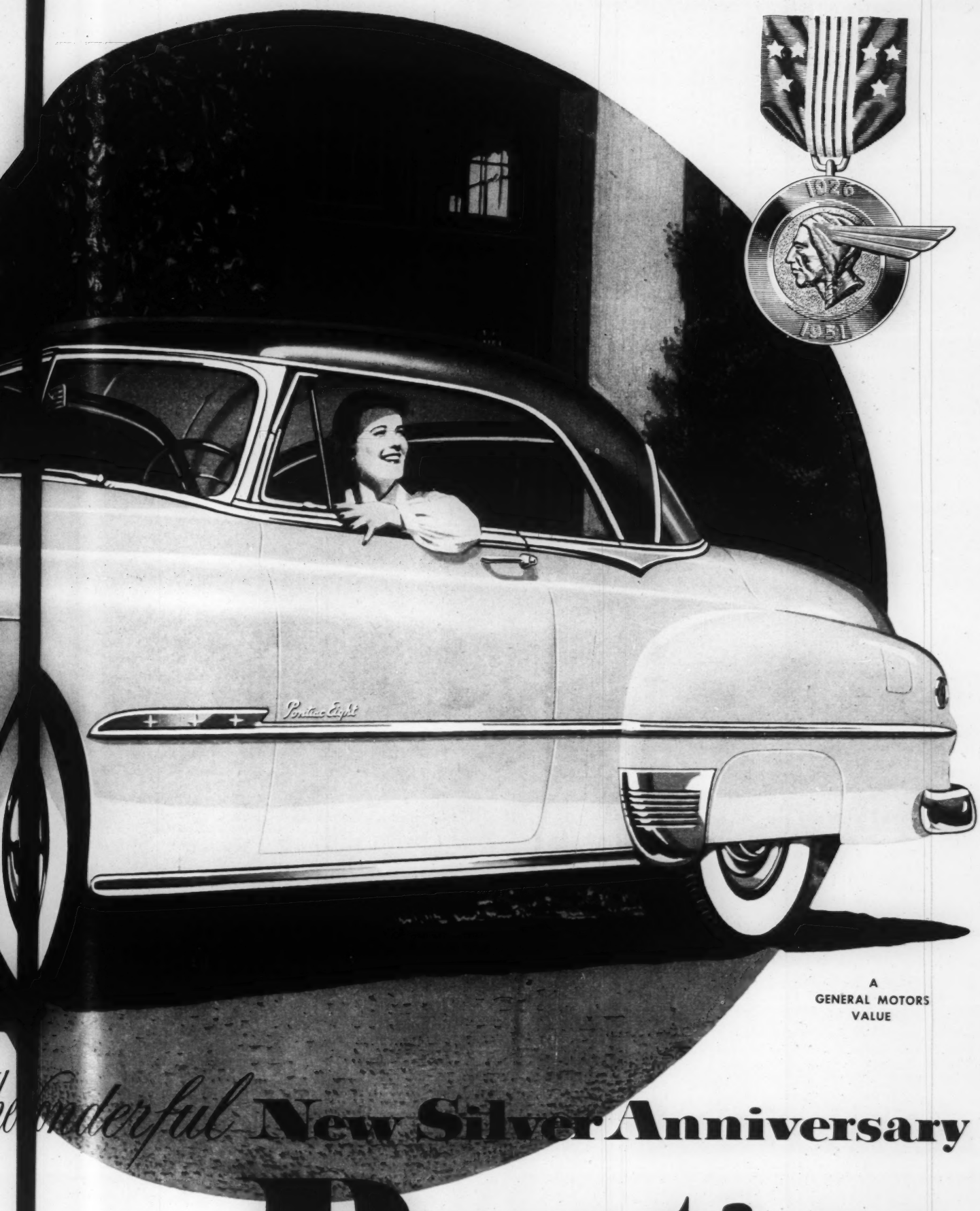

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BOOKS

HIDDEN MAGIC

THE IMAGE OF A DRAWN SWORD — by Jocelyn Brooke—*Nelson*—$2.25.

SYMBOLS are good servants but bad masters—in literature as in politics—and all too frequently those authors who lean heavily on symbolism to illuminate their meanings succeed only in obscuring them. Mr. Brooke has obviously set out to say something which seems to him important but he has hidden his meaning behind such a jumble of myth and magic that none but the most desperately anxious reader could conceivably be bothered rooting it out. Perhaps the practice is un-English; we have no Kafkas writing in our tongue. At any rate, one could hardly score Mr. Brooke's effort as better than a near-miss.

Reynard Langrish, an army veteran, meets a territorial officer who urges him to join his unit in order to ready himself against the day when the Cause will have to be upheld by force of arms; just what the Cause is intended to represent neither Langrish nor the patient reader ever quite discovers. However, Langrish at length determines to enlist, only to find that the unit has completely disappeared and all evidence points to it never having existed.

From here on the unit—and the mysterious Captain Archer—appear and disappear with alarming frequency; reality begins to crumble away and we are led away into a Dali-esque dream-world in which realities are only symbols and symbols the only realities. The ending is as exciting as any thriller but, alas, there is no detective to put the pieces of the puzzle together.

Mr. Brooke writes most skilfully—at times quite beautifully and movingly; perhaps, if he subdues his passion for obscurity, it may turn out that he has something very significant to say.

—*J.L.W.*

WAR AND MAN

THE FUEL OF THE FIRE—by Douglas Grant—*Ambassador* — $2.50.

AFTER graduating from Oxford in 1940 Douglas Grant joined No. 41 Royal Marine Commando and saw action in Sicily and Normandy. He was invalided out of the army in 1944 after having been seriously wounded during the Caen break-through. For a time he lectured in English Literature at the University of Edinburgh and since 1948 has been an Associate Professor at the University of Toronto.

So much has been written about the European Theatre in World War II that any new book, if it is to be worth reading, must either shed new light on hitherto obscure military facts or translate the known facts into something more significant through the alchemy of art. "The Fuel of the Fire" belongs to the second category of war books. Mr. Grant is no reporter—indeed his battle-scenes are at times horribly confusing—but he is an artist who has succeeded admirably in achieving his object of showing "what happened in the mind of one man who was whirled up, powerless and frightened, into that terrible conflict."

This is not, then, a book about a particular phase of a particular war but a book about War and its impact on a highly intelligent and sensitive individual. The best passages are those which describe the feelings and emotions of men who are about to go into battle, the reactions of men under shell-fire for the first time, the numbing sense of unreality that accompanies the sudden introduction of an ordinary man to that dream-life that is founded on the near-certainty of death.

There is, of course, too much routine description of things we all know too well by now—a little too much cold-blooded self-control, perhaps; it is when Mr. Grant remembers that detachment and *sang-froid*, though excellent qualities in a commando officer, are not necessary, or always desirable, in an artist, that the book begins to glow with life and meaning. When that happens, it is a very fine book indeed, and we should be very grateful to have a writer of such power and sensitivity in our midst.

—*J.W.*

BLUNTED WEAPONS

THE RED BERET — by Hilary St. George Saunders—*Collins*—$3.50.

THE GREEN BERET — by Hilary St. George Saunders—*Collins*—$3.50.

THE MOST vigorous, and the most legitimate, complaint of such specialist corps as commandos and paratroops is that after spending time and money, and often lives, in special training, they are finally employed in roles for which they are not suited.

This fact stands out in both these books, by the capable and experienced military writer who turned out many of the War Office's informational pamphlets during World War II, on the Parachute Regiment and the Commandos.

The commandos were designed for small-scale amphibious operations, for landing on enemy shores, doing damage, and getting out again quickly. They had no transport and no heavy weapons, and were in the habit of carrying their rations with them.

Paratroops are trained and equipped to drop into enemy-held territory, to seize ground, and to hold it for not more than a couple of days before being relieved by advancing ground troops. They have a little transport and some fairly heavy weapons, but no armor.

Yet in Africa, in Sicily, and in Europe commandos were called upon to fight in the line like regular infantry, and even to stage set-piece attacks. At Arnhem, airborne formations were unrelieved for days, and after the Rhine crossing fought as normal infantry divisions.

Where the men of the two forces were permitted to do precisely the jobs they were designed for, the results were often spectacularly successful, as in the airborne raid on the Bruneval radar station and the island-

hopping of the Commandos with the Jugoslav partisans.

Mr. Saunders writes of these and every other important action involving either group in great detail, and the stories make exciting as well as informative reading. Since his two books are basically regimental histories, there are perhaps too many individual names mentioned for the average reader, but in all other respects the accounts read like first-rate fiction. There are maps of major operations, and a number of photographs.

Any military history, of course, must serve not only to entertain but to instruct. The success of future operations depends upon the degree to which the lessons of past ones have been learned.

Canada has an airborne brigade. It is to be hoped that the men who will eventually be responsible for committing it to action will have read "The Red Beret."—*T.K.*

ARNOLD TOYNBEE

JOCKS AT WAR

THE BLACK WATCH and The King's Enemies —by Bernard Fergusson—*Collins*—$3.50.

THE FAMED Black Watch was formed in 1739, and since that date men of the regiment—mostly from the Scottish counties of Perth, Angus, and Fife—have fought with distinction in every major British war.

The present history describes the adventures of the Black Watch's various battalions and allied regiments throughout World War II. For veterans and friends of the unit, it will be of course an essential reference book. For other readers it is a well-written and consistently engrossing war story.

The Scots in general, and two battalions of the Black Watch in particular, got off to an inauspicious start when 51 Highland Division, after putting up a brave fight, was compelled to surrender at Saint-Valery in 1940. The division was re-constituted, however, and fought with distinction in North Africa and Northwest Europe.

Other battalions, meanwhile, were in action in a dozen different theatres, in Crete and Greece and Burma, and Palestine and Somaliland. Sometimes the going was easy, and sometimes it was very tough indeed. The 3rd Battalion of the Transvaal Scottish, for example, was wiped out near Tobruk, and the Canadian battalion suffered virtually the same fate near St. André, in Normandy.

To Canadians it will seem unfortunate, and a little puzzling, that so little space is devoted to the Montreal battalion. The author wouldn't have the same access to files and personal interviews as he has for the home units, but even so the Canadian chapter is extraordinarily brief.

Still, the book as a whole is written with affection and humor. The reader is impressed with the courage and casualness of the Jocks of all ranks—two officers, during a lull in battle, going off hunting—and, as invariably in accounts of infantry action, with the terrific casualties sustained by the foot soldiers. In three and one-half months, the Canadian battalion lost 80 officers and 1,400 other ranks.

—*K.M*

IN UNION, STRENGTH

WAR AND CIVILIZATION — by Arnold J. Toynbee, selected by Albert Vann Fowler—*Oxford*—$3.00.

IT MUST be made plain that Mr. Fowler's selections from Toynbee's "A Study of History" are largely taken from the monumental six-volume work and not from the single volume abridgement made by D. C. Somervell, published first in 1947. Mr. Fowler's selections, made in consultation with the eminent historian, bring into narrow focus passages which bear upon the contemporary struggle and problems arising out of a militant communism.

In his masterly analysis of militarism and its threat to civilizations down through the ages, we are shown Toynbee's full power of prophetic vision. Here is his warning against dictatorship:

". . . a ruler who has not scrupled to 'wade through slaughter to a throne' will find—if he tries to maintain his power thereafter without further recourse to the grim arts which have gained it—that sooner or later he will be confronted with a choice between letting the power slip through his fingers or else renewing his lease of it by means of another bout of bloodshed. The man of violence cannot both genuinely repent of his violence and permanently profit by it."

Mr. Fowler's selections show the historian's conviction that militarism has wrecked each great civilization of the past. But despite his conclusion Toynbee does not despair of the present. Pacifism he finds is one "line of attack against the institution of War," but he rejects this as illogical and futile. The alternative is to persuade independent states to combine in jointly resisting aggression, of which he writes, "We have the ability if we have the will. Our fate lies in our own hands."

In these days of what Arnold Toynbee terms "The Time of Troubles", his book, "War and Civilization," is to be highly commended to everyone.—*F.E.D.McD.*

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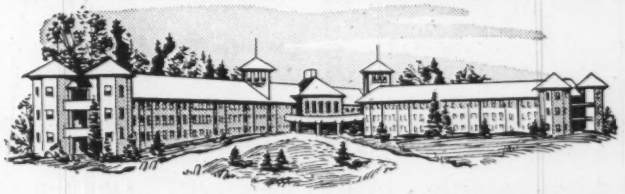

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INTERMISSION

The State of the Times

by W. R. Watson

IT WAS all my wife's fault. If she hadn't been so persistent it wouldn't have happened. Of course she never would admit that she was in any way responsible. She blamed the whole thing on the state of the times.

"That does it," she said.

"Does what?" I asked.

"The cost of living index has gone up again," she replied, pushing the newspaper towards me. "It has reached an all-time high."

"But what's that got to do with *it*?"

"The clothing index has increased."

"My suit can do me for another year or two."

"Home furnishings are higher."

"We're very comfortable here. We can make do with what we have for the rest of our lives."

"But, Will, the price of eggs, butter, milk, coffee and fruit has moved up again. Fuel has taken a jump, too," said Mary, crunching the paper into her lap and leaning back in the easy chair, "I just can't make ends meet on what you are bringing in."

"I asked for more the other day, but there is little hope. The boss reminded me again that I was no longer young."

"I know, Will. I'm not blaming you. It's not your fault. It's just this—. If they put our rent up, I don't know what we'll do."

"Perhaps the boys could help."

"No, Will. They have a hard enough time looking after their own. I'm going to work."

"You? Work? But, Mary, what will I do about my meals?"

"Oh! I'll be home during the day."

"NOW, LISTEN here, Mary."

"And I shouldn't be out too late at night," said Mary with a twinkle.

"But I'll be lonely."

"Oh, you shouldn't be. You can listen to your fights and your rugby games and your hockey games over a bottle of beer."

"But what in heaven's name are you going to do?"

"Baby-sit."

"Baby-sit at your age? I thought you were through with babies years ago. Our grandchildren get into your hair in no time."

"It couldn't be worse than listening to these announcers screaming 'They sco-o-o-re.' It will be a relief to get away from the radio for a change. And it pays good money—fifty cents an hour."

"But, Mary!"

"No. My mind's made up."

AS THE WEEKS went by Mary was kept busy, and tit-bits appeared on the table which we had not been able to afford for a long time. Nor did she bother me until—

"Will," she said, "I'm going to the Fletchers' tonight."

"The people whose house was broken into?"

"That's just it, Will. I'm a little frightened. I'd like you to come and sit with me."

"Me? Let the Fletchers see me in the role of a baby-sitter? Not on your life!"

"You can come in after they've left. They're leaving about eight."

"And what about my quiet bottle of beer?"

"Bring a couple with you. I'll turn all the lights out except in the kitchen to let you know they've gone."

The house was a blaze of light when I arrived. And the Fletchers' car was still at the door. I walked up and down the block waiting. A prowl car drew into the curb and two policemen got out.

"WELL, POP," said the tall one, "we've been detailed to watch this house. What are you doing around here?"

Panic seized me. I don't know why I said it but I told them I was on my way to visit my sister. They checked her address.

"A likely story," said the short policeman. "That's miles from here."

The light from a passing automobile silhouetted the three of us.

"His pockets bulge," cried the tall one. "Frisk him."

"Beer!" exclaimed the short one. "And I thought he was a rubby-dub."

"Pop, at your age!" said the tall one scornfully. "Listen, Pop, we could run you in on a vagrancy count. But I don't like pinching old men. Now get out of this district, and stay out of it."

When the cops drove away my beer went with them.

world of women

The Small Topper for Wear Now, Later

These adaptable little jackets have a sort of roving commission in the wardrobe . . . for they are of a type that is useful for not one, but many purposes and occasions during the spring and summer seasons. The little jacket of pseudo white fur slips on over a dinner dress now, a sun-dress later. The dramatic red poncho looks equally smart in rain or shine, over dress or slacks.

—Getz

KELLY GREEN SUEDE *in a three-quarter length coat to be worn with or without the belt. Back cut from bias panels. Matching cap. By Nor'way.*

—Arnott & Rogers

RAIN-PONCHO: *Huge circle of fire-engine red poplin. It is put on over the head. Belted half-way round it forms a back flare. By Lou Ritchie.*

BOLD PLAID *in navy threaded with pink. Push-up sleeves invite wearing of elbow-length gloves in navy or pink. By Service Garments Limited.*

—Panda

—Getz

SHORT-SHORT TOPPER *of white fur-cloth has wide sleeves, a high collar. Single pearl button at throatline is the only trimming. By Joan Hanley.*

IGOR *and Svetlana Gouzenko were played by Hollywood's Gene Tierney and Dana Andrews in "The Iron Curtain," movie based on Igor Gouzenko's first book.*

MADAME GOUZENKO'S OWN STORY: PART 1

What This Freedom Means to Me

by Svetlana Gouzenko

MORE than five years have passed since our flight from the Soviet Embassy. Looking backward, one is involuntarily amazed at how much has happened during that time.

The difficult time of the trials cost me and Igor a lot of nerve strain, although we were convinced of the rightness of our cause. At last, it was all over.

We have begun to live in the peaceful Canadian way of life, have mastered the language, acquired friends and acquaintances, have gradually entered the circle of the community.

The autobiographical sketch written by Igor, with the story of Soviet espionage in Canada, was published as a book and put on the screen. After the success of the book "This Was My Choice" in 1948, my husband began to write a novel about Russian life, on which he has been working hard during the past three years. The book is nearing its end and, probably, will be published some time this year. I, on the other hand, have devoted all this time to the bringing up and care of our children.

FOR A LONG TIME Igor advised me not to go to see the film "The Iron Curtain",as he was afraid that I might become unstrung and give myself away. However, I decided to go, after assuring him that I would keep myself well in hand.

Notwithstanding the accuracy of many details, our situation in real life was incomparably more dangerous than is felt in the picture. However, I was very satisfied that Dana Andrews, who is still my favorite actor, played the part of my husband so well and so seriously, without any nervous gestures and hysterical mannerisms—as they frequently like to play in Hollywood. And that corresponded to the reality. The atmosphere was very tense—it is just as difficult to prove somebody's guilt in a democratic country, as your innocence in the Soviet Union—but my husband was calm, self-controlled at the trials, and when someone or other's defence counsel heaped insults on him, he counted "up to ten" in his mind.

The moving picture did not affect me so deeply as the conduct of the women sitting near me in the auditorium: some of whom felt keenly all that I had gone through during those days in Ottawa, and used their handkerchiefs zealously. This moved me more than anything.

On the whole the picture gave the impression of an honest, accurate presentation of the events that took place. However, so strong was the pressure from Communist and all kinds of pink organizations on the movie people, that they no longer show the picture "The Iron Curtain", while at the same time films on such a "realistic theme" as Tarzan are often repeated. This shows that some people still have weak nerves; it is easy to frighten them with all kinds of diplomatic and other pseudo-considerations, usually advanced by the Communists and their hidden friends when the matter concerns the smothering of facts unpleasant to them.

I WOULD LIKE to remind such cowards that while they are hiding in the bushes, in all the theatres in Russia there is being shown a play "The Russian Question", by Simonov, in which the American way of life is being blackened in every way possible; although the play is fiction and an obvious lie and slander.

I must remark on the extraordinary tact of Canadians towards newly arrived foreigners,

A Note About This Article

THE most sensational news of 1946 was the exposé of Russian spy activities, by a member of the Russian Embassy staff in Ottawa, Igor Gouzenko. The arrests and trials that followed, the turning up of parallel spy organizations, are now part of the history of all free nations.

Igor Gouzenko and his family took up a new life as Canadians . . . a new name, a new community, a new future.

SATURDAY NIGHT is pleased to bring to its readers this three-part, candidly written article by Madame Gouzenko — a report on how the Gouzenkos find that new life. Canadians can be just as proud of the Gouzenkos as they are of Canada.

Meanwhile, Igor Gouzenko is putting the finishing touches to his novel (his first book, "This Was My Choice", recounted the amazing espionage episode); the tentative title is "The Fall of a Titan". We who have seen the novel in manuscript form can assure people who love a good story—and freedom—that they will be in for a treat when it is published.

their forbearance with the distortion of the language, often comical, not permitting themselves even a faint smile, in order not to dishearten the speaker. And I have always encountered sincere help from the people around me when I had some difficulty through ignorance of the language.

LIFE in a community imposes a lot of obligations on each one of its members. And it is with pleasure that I do all that falls to my share, and find complete satisfaction in our social life.

The high level of material well-being of the population in Canada makes it possible, not only to work in normal conditions, but to rest well and to relax. The established customs and holidays so dear to the hearts of the people—such as Hallowe'en, Christmas, Easter, each with its fond and unforgettable moments — make life exceptionally full and varied.

I remember Igor whispering to me, unobserved: "Svetlana, if these people can build houses in their spare time, just imagine what they are able to do in their basic working hours!"

But now the unlimited productivity, the intense briskness of a free people no longer surprises us. We are accustomed to this and take it for granted.

WHAT APPEARS as very natural to a Canadian, astounded us at first with the force of a miracle. For example, picnic tables placed in cosy corners of nature. At first, every time we drove past such tables I unconsciously looked for a large placard that should be standing somewhere near, to remind the ordinary mortals of their gratefulness to the government that had presented them with these tables.

Does that appear funny? Now it *is* funny, even to us. Now we know that in Canada the needs of the ordinary man are taken into consideration, and this is done in a business-like way, without any noise about "the Party, the Government and the great Stalin", as *Pravda* is fond of saying. In Russia, even for the right to breathe the air, a man must thank Stalin from morning till night.

The cultural level of the Canadian people is very high. Everybody reads the papers and magazines (without any pressure from any Party Committee, as in Russia), where he can dip into knowledge from any branch of science and art. The extraordinarily large number of magazines and the variety of material develop the mental outlook of the reader, provide ideas and urge him on to creative work. From them I myself have borrowed not a few ideas. And these very good and practical magazines can be bought at any news stand.

THE GOOD influence of such magazines is seen even in the sharp way our own tastes have changed. I remember, when we were furnishing our new house, Igor himself bought the linoleum rug for the hall. I always trusted in Igor's taste — it was not in vain that he was a good student at the Architectural Institute. And I fully approved of his choice then. A year passed and once, stopping in the hall and looking at his feet, he said: "How on earth did I ever buy such a rug?" I also, as if for the first time, noticed that the rug was motley and I didn't like it at all. That very week we bought a new, plainer and more refined rug—of the kind usually called "modern style". It was like this in everything.

The radio (and television, too) is simplifying the opportunities for knowledge and has an excellent educational influence on the children. It is amazing how, in America, in the course of a few short years television has passed from the domain of science into that of reality, through practice. In Russia this will probably take a whole century: a radio receiving set is still looked upon as a miracle 100 miles from Moscow. Not because there are no good scientists, but because nobody is interested in making and selling them—there is no private enterprise.

THANKS to the high development of technique in Canada the feeling of expanse is lost, there is no provincialism here in the sense that it exists in Russia. Here one can live in a distant village and feel oneself at the hub of life and of events. One can hear the latest news, see the latest show hits.

"Everything flows, everything changes," said Aristotle once. If he had been living in Canada today he would have said: "Everything flows *swiftly*, everything changes *swiftly*."

(Part two of Madame Gouzenko's story will appear in next week's issue. She will tell what "equality of the sexes" means in Russia, why Soviet artists stagnate.)

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1951 CAMPAIGN

BAKING CHART
FOR RECIPE ON PAGE 33

IMPORTANT—Read before making cake!

—Canada Starch

HEAVENLY *White Cake. Foolproof, delicious.*

For Full Recipe Use—	Temperature	Baking Time
10-inch tube pan	325 F	75-80 mins.
2 deep 9-inch pans	350 F	35-40 mins.
For Half Recipe Use—		
2 deep 8-inch layer pans or 18 cup cakes	350 F	25 mins.
8-inch square pan	350 F	40-45 mins.

■ Test cake before removing from oven; it should spring back when touched lightly with fingers.

■ Invert cake pans immediately upon removal from oven. Place tube cake over neck of bottle so that cake hangs free of table. Rest other pans on two custard cups. Let stand until cold.

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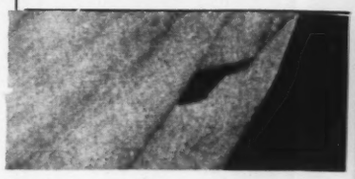


e based on Igor Gouzenko's first book.

Brain-Teaser:

Rather Personal

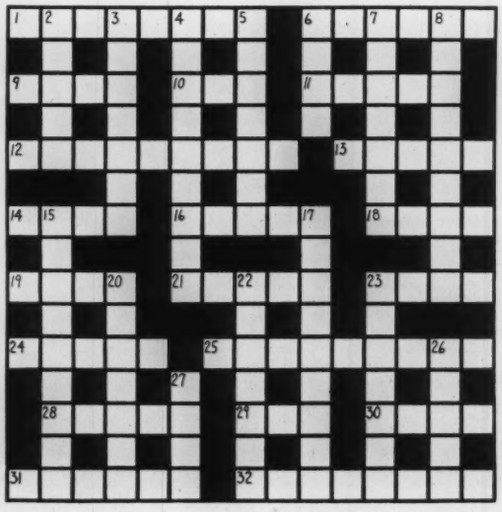
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. 6, 9, 10 and 11. See 14.
12. Do they value their homes, too? (9)
13. They're bagged in Scotland. (5)
14. 10, 9, 6 down, 6 across, 1 and 11. 29, 24, 8 and 23 down according to Genesis 2. (2,2,3,4,4,3,3,6,2,5)
16. The set-up is! (5)
18. Between you and me and the post. (4)
19. I take the rap for both of us. (4)
21. What the plunderer does in return. (5)
23. Run over by a racehorse? (4)
24. See 29.
25. Lost, but not forever. (9)
28. That Lily hit out to score! (5)
29. 24, 8 and 23 down. This, and 14 etc., are the reasons Dorothy collaborates. (3,5,5, 6,4,3)
30. The confessor does it up. (4)
31. Admiral Barker, perhaps. (3-3)
32. Course prescribed by Gayelord Hauser. (8)

DOWN

2. One removes them from the eyes to 3. (5)
3. See 22. (7)
4. Sad ruins and nothing else of these monsters today. (9)
5. It certainly takes Rex to carry the toddlers. (7)
6. See 14.
7. This couple of hitch-hikers? (7)
8. See 29.
15. Its contents have steep work to do, as it were. (3, 6)
17. Bell ringer. (9)
20. You are, no doubt, when questions are fired at you. (7)
22. The man who slept in his clothes did this to 3. (7)
23. See 29.
26. Brain teasers are its antidote! (5)
27. Vim, you know, is partly responsible for this Lord's makeup. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Corks
4 and 11. A hound for punishment
9. Refuels
10. Lexicon
11. See 4 across
12. Tito
14. Cash sale
15. Penny
18. Ember
20. Register
24 and 17. Half-brothers
25. Equivalent
27. Intrude
28. Thimble
29. Loopholes
30. Needs

DOWN

1. Carapace
2. Refines
3. Step-sister
4. Assembly
5. Oblong
6. Next
7. Fiction
8. Runyon
13. Hesitation
16. Mediates 17. See 24
19. Mulatto 21. Tremble
22. Shrill 23. Squeal
26. Push

(152)

...ans to Me

...en someone or other's defence counsel ...insults on him, he counted "up to ten" ...ind.

...noving picture did not affect me so ... the conduct of the women sitting near ... auditorium: some of whom felt keenly ... had gone through during those days in ...nd used their handkerchiefs zealously. ...ed me more than anything.

... whole the picture gave the impression ...est, accurate presentation of the events

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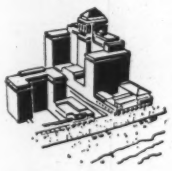

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SATURDAY NIGHT
thought-provoking editorials
authoritative articles and reviews
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Concerning Food:

Bake in the Oven

DESPITE excellent bakery products and quick-to-make cake mixes, the vast majority of homemakers still take pride in making and baking a cake. Listen in on any bridge table conversation, or scan the "what's your favorite recipe" surveys. Cake is the winner.

For our money the chiffon cake is still tops for wonderful results and delectable eating. However, for a change we offer a recipe which uses the chiffon cake method of mixing but involves fewer eggs. It's delicious and is a good fool proof recipe to add to the file.

Be sure to read the baking chart on the facing page for size of tin, baking time and temperature. The half recipe is just as successful as the full recipe—providing you use the right sized tin.

Heavenly White Cake

2-2/3 cups sifted cake flour
1½ cups sugar
1½ tsps. salt
4 tsps. baking powder
2/3 cup salad oil
4 egg yolks
¾ cup water
1 tsp. vanilla
2 tsps. orange extract
¼ tsp. cream of tartar
4 egg whites

Mix and sift together first four ingredients. Make a well and add in order: salad oil, egg yolks, water and flavorings. Beat until smooth. Add cream of tartar to egg whites. Beat until whites form *very stiff peaks*. Gently fold first mixture into egg whites until blended. Fold, *do not stir*. Turn into two ungreased deep 9-inch layers. Bake in moderate oven (350°F) 35 to 40 minutes. For other suggested pan sizes, baking time, temperature and special directions, see chart.

Chocolate Cake

Follow above recipe. Reduce flour to 2 cups, sift 2/3 cup cocoa with dry ingredients, increase water to 1 cup and omit orange extract.—*M.T.F.*

WONDER OVEN

ONE of the most interesting developments in the history of electric ranges was announced at a recent meeting of Frigidaire Products of Canada, Ltd. The big news is an oven that gives two different temperatures at the same time—high temperature for baking tea biscuits, pies or Yorkshire pudding, and at the same time a lower temperature for roasting.

The principle which has made the new oven possible is a fairly simple one, a removable heating unit. The heating unit is combined with a divider that can be used to divide the oven in half, horizontally. Separate controls automatically hold the upper and lower ovens at the desired temperatures even though these temperatures are different.

The two ovens can be converted in seconds, into a single giant oven.

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Distaff:

DOUBLE HONOR

AT SPRING Convocation, University of British Columbia, **Dr. Isabel MacInnes** will receive an honorary degree. Dr. MacInnes was UBC's first woman professor; has been 33 years on the staff; is a graduate of Queen's University. And a second honor comes to her, too. One of UBC's new women's residences is being named after her.

■ Ballet's always good for news. And especially anything concerning the Sadler's Wells Ballet. Two Canadian dancers have been accepted for the Sadler's Wells Ballet School. One is already over there. She's **Carlu Carter** of Winnipeg; was solo dancer with the Winnipeg Ballet.

Phillips-Gutkin
CARLU CARTER

The other is **Jean Stoneham** of Ottawa, who won't be going over for a few months yet. She's just finished an appearance in New York and in the annual Ottawa Ballet performance. In the latter she danced the principal role in three new ballets.

—Monte Everett
JEAN STONEHAM

Two other future ballerinas have also been accepted for the Sadler's Wells School. They are 12-year-old **Vanda Intini** and 11-year-old **Susan Crawford** of the Montreal Ballet School.

■ This winter **Evelyn Eaton** has been a busy woman. The Protestant schools in Montreal decided to do a festival of French plays, as a boost to English-French understanding. Professor Jean Launay of McGill University wrote three plays in French, drawn from the texts studied in the schools. Then all the 8 to 11 forms in the Protestant schools went to work. Winner was the Lachine High School. They get a trip to Quebec City as part of their award. And Miss Eaton? As Supervisor of French for the Montreal Protestant Central Board, she was in over-all charge of the festival.

■ The Drexel Furniture Company in the U.S. offered a trip to their North Carolina factory to the writer of the best departmental store advertisement of their furniture. Winner was a Canadian—**Mary Waterworth** of Simpson's Toronto Advertising Department.

■ The University Women's Club of Kingston picked the most promising woman student at Queen's for their annual bursary and she turned out to be a local product. **Lorraine Lower** is a third year student in honor psychology and biology.

■ Another scholarship winner is **Ruth Yates,** a first year arts student at Mount Allison University, Sackville, NB. Her award comes from her home school in Corner Brook, Newfoundland.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A Note On Consumers

by Mary Lowrey Ross

NOBODY has yet set down the definitive study of the consumer, and this isn't it. Generally speaking, consumers are rarely studied or even noticed very much. They are just there to absorb the end shock when prices take another upward jolt. So far this arrangement has worked out successfully for everybody; except of course, the consumer.

The consumer is usually a housewife; in fact she is the whole housewife class. She is rather vague about economic theory, and still has a wistful feeling that she would be better off under price controls. However she has been told so often that she would be a great deal worse off that she has about given up the idea. Ceilings and subsidies can only produce chaos, the economists assure her; and though she feels that general chaos couldn't be much worse than the private little chaos of her own arrangements she figures there isn't much she can do about it.

On the whole she takes a wary attitude towards Government. Recently, she remembers, the Government stepped in promptly on behalf of the consumer when she was simultaneously threatened with a strike and a rise in milk price. The immediate result was a rise in milk prices plus a strike. This sort of thing tends to deepen her conviction that any experience with Government is likely to resemble the experience of the mouse with the elephant. ("There, little mouse I'll be a mother to you," said the elephant, and sat down on it.)

WHEN coffee prices doubled the consumer accepted the rise hopelessly as part of the mysterious process of world economy. She figured vaguely that it had something to do with dollar shortage in soft-currency countries. The only thing she knows with sharp certainty is that if there is a dollar shortage anywhere on earth it will eventually be passed on to her. She is also aware that anything can bring a rise in prices—a strike, an increase in freight rates, a change of weather, a passing thought in the mind of a rural parliamentarian. It is then transferred with lightning speed from producer to distributor to wholesaler to retailer, until it reaches the consumer and is finally absorbed. There is nothing lower in the economic scale than the consumer.

Then there was the butter situation. The consumer knew that while she was paying top prices for butter at home, Canadian butter bought up under the price support policy was being sold at cut rates abroad. She also learned that at a time when native butter was selling at 90 cents a pound, the Government had rejected an offer of New Zealand butter at 56 cents. The producers to be sure had a point of view: that while it would be disadvantageous to provide her with butter themselves, it would be ruinous to allow her to buy it from anyone else. The consumer, too, had a point of view: that whenever there was a squeeze play she was inevitably caught in it, usually at the most painful juncture. But nobody paid any attention to her point of view because she was a non-producer, therefore had nothing to withhold and hence nothing to bargain with.

SOMETIMES she has wild dreams of making her own butter. She has heard that it can be done by wiring a mason jar of cream to the agitator of the washing-machine and turning on the current. However she has never got round to trying this experiment. She is pretty sure that if she made a success of it someone in the House would instantly bring in a bill forbidding the use of washing-machines as domestic churns, on penalty of fines and confiscation of equipment.

Occasionally, too, she dreams of gathering up an army of consumers and marching on the Capital with banners—"Consumers awake, you have nothing to lose but your chain stores." But she knows by this time it wouldn't do any good. She has now fairly resigned herself to her position as the unsung heroine of the Great Inflation Period. She knows that she and her resources have been definitely set down as expendable and that there is nothing whatever she can do about it. No one is likely to cite her for gallantry beyond the call of duty in a field where gallantry is unrecognized and there is no limit to duty. No one will raise monuments in her honor or erect a Tomb to the Unknown Consumer. All consumers are unknown.

She has learned to accept her place among the world's forgotten innumerables. However, as someone has wisely said, God must have loved the common consumer, He made so many of them.

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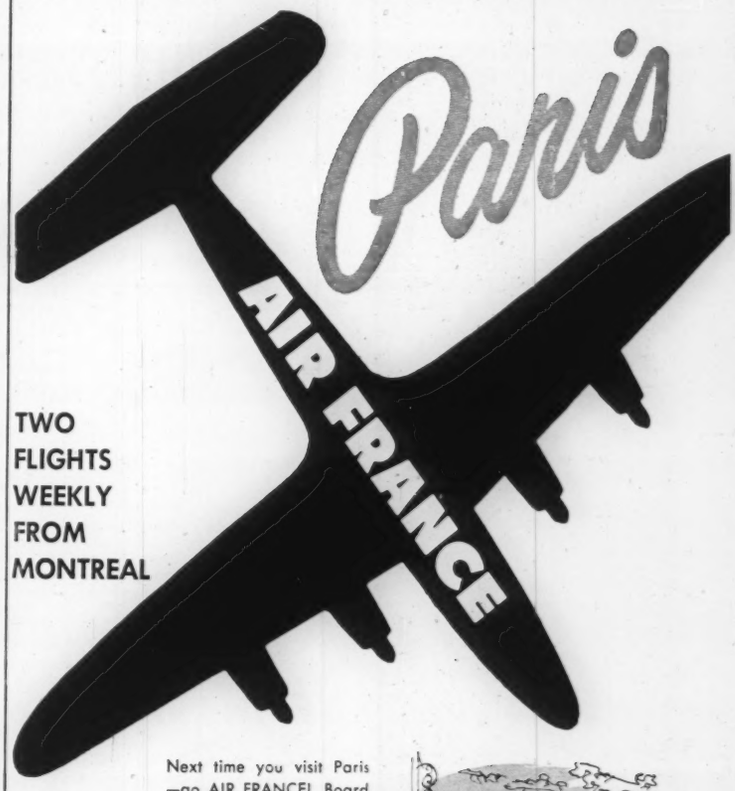

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FILMS

PEOPLE ON THE SCREEN HAVE THE BEST TIME

"CYRANO de Bergerac", which had the ladies of the Victorian and Edwardian periods diving into their honiton-bordered hankies, seems rather painfully remote from our own pragmatic era of kleenexes and terse prose statements. The audience that first saw the Rostand classic is said to have shouted and cheered for ten minutes each time the curtain fell; but modern audiences are far more likely to be conscious of how time can drag when it is weighted down with period iambics.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

The trouble with the current screen version may have been that of all the large company assembled José Ferrer as Cyrano seemed to be the only one who was fully aware of the play as poetic drama. The star's fire, style and faultless diction were able to create the period mood through several long speeches and climaxes.

They were also good enough to win him this year's "Oscar" as Hollywood's best actor. (Best actress was Judy Holliday for her "brassy role" in "Born Yesterday." Best picture of the year was "All About Eve.")

Even José Ferrer, however, couldn't support the absurd balcony scene, in which Cyrano coaches Christian in a hoarse whisper and beguiles the susceptible Roxanne into believing that her man of looks is also a man of wit

IF THIS scene was difficult for the accomplished Ferrer, it was disastrous for Mala Powers who plays Roxanne. The early Katharine Hepburn might have managed it, for there is a Vassar touch about Roxanne running through all her tenderness and poetry. Unfortunately Mala Powers's Roxanne looks and acts like an early Mary Pickford all girlish coquetry and ringlets.

My companion, who had been stirring restlessly through the evening

—United Artists

"CYRANO de BERGERAC"

announced towards the end, in a whisper almost as hoarse as Cyrano's in the balcony scene, that it reminded her of a high school play. It is true that the people on the screen seemed to be having a much better time than the people in the audience, but apart from this I am not sure that my friend's protest was entirely fair. There are some fine eloquent passages in "Cyrano de Bergerac" and they are delivered by José Ferrer with high brilliance and style. But there is a great deal of romantic fuss and fustian as well, shown up relentlessly here, both by the passing of time and by the weakness of the supporting cast.

THE ACADEMY AWARD for the best supporting performance is usually given to an actress or actor who supports the star, usually an award winner herself. In justice it should be handed out to the heroic supporter of a picture that could scarcely have staggered to a conclusion without her assistance. This sort of arrangement would almost certainly make Thelma Ritter an award winner in 1952.

In "The Mating Season" Miss Ritter plays the role of a hamburg-stand proprietor who sells out her business and goes to join her son (John Lund) in a distant town. The son, an up-and-coming youth, has got himself engaged to the daughter of an ex-ambassador, and is a good deal shaken to have his mother turn up, by bus, in time for the wedding. She doesn't get to the wedding, and eventually, through a long series of plot contrivances, turns up in the kitchen of her new daughter-in-law (Gene Tierney) as the family cook. The son accepts this situation with little more than a perfunctory protest and continues on his upward climb.

The formidable job of the script-writers is to make a reasonably acceptable character of the hero, and though they work hard the white-washing is undeniably spotty. Thelma Ritter on the other hand is a constant joy. Confronted by a Stella Dallas situation, she simply cheeks it down, without any sacrifice of warmth or likability.

You can easily measure her contribution to "The Mating Season" by the rate at which the interest sinks when she disappears from the screen, and the heady rise when she reappears, in the "good" suit that doesn't quite fit, and the festive hat that doesn't do a thing for her delightful and ordinary face. Miriam Hopkins turns up in lively form as the opposing mother-in-law, and does her share in making the picture a lot better than it deserves to be.

"BEDTIME For Bonzo" turned out to be the farewell picture for Bonzo, Hollywood's talented chimpanzee. "Bedtime" had all the makings of a Bonzo cycle and one can't entirely regret that we will never again be given a glimpse of Bonzo's mad and melancholy face between crib-bars or his lunatic energy on a kiddie-car.

Bonzo's approximation of human behavior was close enough to be disturbing rather than entertaining. The picture itself is about a professor of psychology (Ronald Reagan) who sets out to prove that a chimpanzee, given the right home environment, can learn to distinguish between right and wrong. There is a wild cuteness in the development of this idea that is, if possible, even more disturbing than Bonzo.—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

■ The world premiere of a specially commissioned "Concerto for Organ and String Orchestra" by Barbara Pentland is to be presented by the London Chamber Orchestra under the direction of Ernest White on Saturday, April 7, in London, Ont., with Gordon Jeffery as organ soloist. He terms it "an extremely difficult but most rewarding work."

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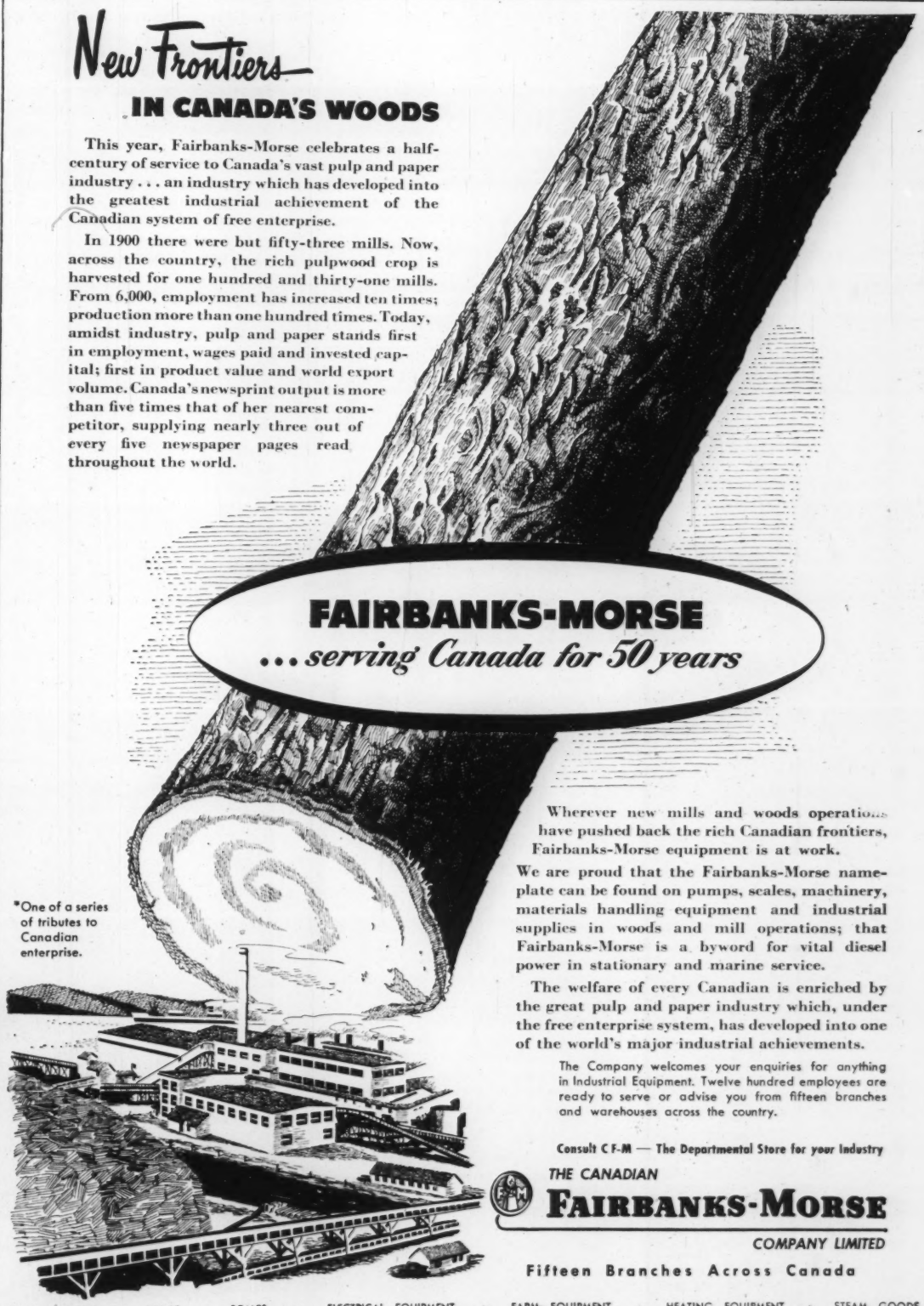

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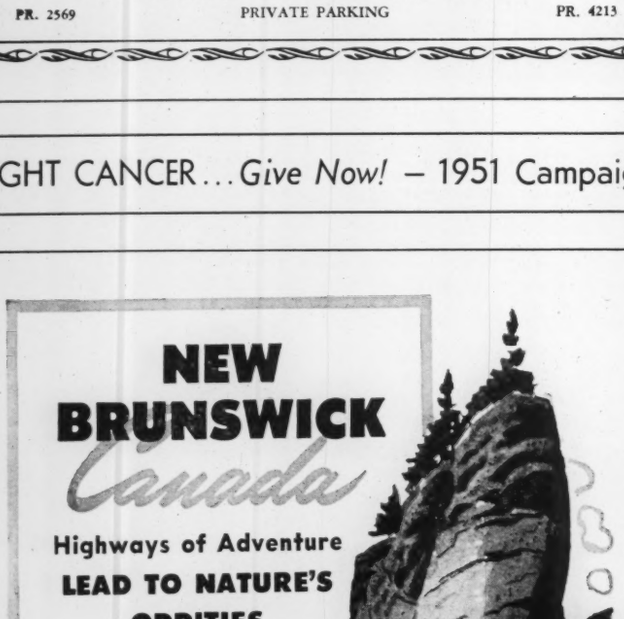

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MUSIC

SCHOOL MUSIC: FOR WHAT?

An Account of One School Concert Shows Deplorable Lack of Purpose

TO OPEN the "Festival of Britain" a great concert of school music will be given on May 6 in London's Royal Albert Hall under the direction of Sir Adrian Boult. For this event, two of Britain's most celebrated composers have written special music—Ralph Vaughan Williams composing a short cantata "The Sons of Light" and Sir George Dyson, "A Song for a Festival." The rest of the program, designed for voices, orchestra and organ, consists of fine music by Purcell, Bach, Charles Wood, Armstrong Gibbs, and Geoffrey Shaw, with six English folk-songs arranged by such masters as Cecil Sharp, Vaughan Williams, Richard Terry and the late E. J. Moeran. The whole program is climaxed by Gustav Holst's hymn for all the assembled, "Lord who has made us for thine own."

Just a month previous, another concert was held during Easter week in Toronto which had somewhat similar characteristics—it was of school children, they were assembled from all over a wide area, and there *were* two new works on the program. There, unfortunately, the similarity ended. The one work of high order on the program caused a well-known musician to quip—"suppose that must be the motto for the occasion." This was Palestrina's "Tenebrae"—"There was darkness over all the earth."

Item number two was a bass solo from Handel's "Judas Maccabeus"—but arranged by a U.S. editor for mixed voices! Then followed works by Jerome Kern, Irving Berlin and Fred Waring, the latter with their curious phonetic spellings which must cause high school English teachers to weep bitter tears. The Berlin number seemed peculiarly inept because at no time in recent years has Canada called to the world, "Give me your tired, your poor!"

There *were* two new works, as on the British program. One by an ex-Canadian now in Rochester, NY, who compiled a somewhat bowdlerized version of the old sea shanty "Billy Boy." The other a semi-patriotic number by an Ontario city's school music supervisor, undoubtedly a hard-working and earnest man, but never before noted as an inspired composer.

We cannot understand why, on a Canadian school program for which great preparations had been made, there should be not one Canadian or British folk-song, not one work by an outstanding British or Canadian composer of either past or present generations. If works of the standard of Palestrina can be learned by these teen-agers, then so could many of the works of, say, Healey Willan. And why Palestrina? In *his* day, Britain's William Byrd was equally celebrated, and scholars today rank him among the first six of that entire period. And with the whole civilized world still celebrating the 200th anniversary of Bach's death, not even a simple chorale on the program.

One question might be asked in the hope of setting all this to rights: what is the purpose of music in the schools? If it is merely to entertain both children and audiences, that is one thing. If, however, music is placed on the same level as visual art, as literature, or the drama, then such a program as this has set back musical education many months.—*Frederick Arthur.*

—Pando

CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA

DR. ETTORE MAZZOLENI *(centre) puts the Royal Conservatory of Toronto Orchestra through some preliminary paces in preparation for its April 17 and 24 concerts. The proceeds from the concerts go to the Conservatory's Student-Aid Fund.*

SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

—NFB

WORKER *checks himself for contamination before leaving active area.*

Want to Buy a "Hot" Isotope?

Chalk River Stands Ready to Help Canadian Industry Their Catalogue Gives Business Complete Details

by Hal Tracey

A BRISK trade in "hot" isotopes is being carried on these days by the Federal Government at its Chalk River atomic energy plant. A mail order catalogue type business has been built up over the last two years, and now the Government is planning a "plant expansion"—its new $30 million reactor—which will afford an even greater supply.

"Hot" isotopes are those which are radioactive, and not, as in common gangster-type parlance, stolen goods. They are made "hot" by irradiation in the atomic pile at Chalk River, and are sold to industry.

Up to March 1 of this year, customers dealt directly with the Isotopes Branch of the Atomic Energy Project at Chalk River, but now the business has been turned over to the Government-owned Eldorado Mining and Refining Company, Limited.

Price Catalogues

The Isotopes Branch puts out a catalogue, exactly like any mail order firm, except that it costs the prospective customer two dollars. But it contains information concerning its products that the ordinary mail order catalogue does not have, including a course on safe handling and the precautions which must be taken in dealing with radioactive isotopes.

Customers include almost all Canadian universities, and about 25 industrial firms.

All shipments are f.o.b. Chalk River, by railway express, unless otherwise designated. There is a "handling charge", set at a flat rate of $10 per container shipped. Transportation charges, including return of the containers in which the isotopes are shipped, are paid by the customer.

Cost for irradiating materials in the atomic pile is $25 for the first day's irradiation at a certain set flux, and $5 for each additional day's irradiation. There is a special rate for large-scale irradiations of $350 per month.

The catalogue warns that prices may differ as much as 50 per cent from those given, due to "various factors". They list prices of several separated pile-produced isotopes.

To compute costs, the customer multiplies the number of millicuries desired by the price per millicurie, giving the catalogue charge, adds in the handling charge, which gives the cost of the isotope, then adds the container deposit, which gives an approximate order value.

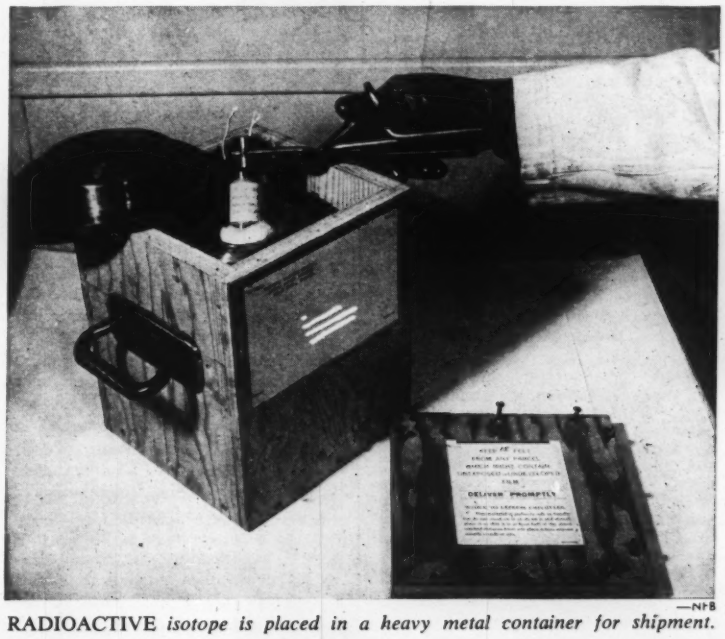
The Chalk River plant has an exclusive clientele. Applications for isotopes go to the Isotopes Branch, which, assisted by advisory committees, considers the application for approval. This consideration normally takes about two weeks. The production group determines whether or not the application can be filled, and sets a possible delivery date. The laboratory facilities of the applicant, including the health precautions which will be taken, are carefully studied. Final approval, if the application measures up, is given by the Atomic Energy Control Board.

The copy of the application is then sent back to the applicant, who places a purchase order. The isotopes are produced only after the purchase order is received.

What can be done with radioactive isotopes? Some of the uses the catalogue suggests are medical irradiations, or sources for studies; tracers to reveal courses followed by ordinary chemical elements in processes of chemical change, biological metabolism, and other related fields; sources of localized radiation for dispelling electrostatic charges, making luminescent paint, and use in measuring the thickness of thin sheets; sources for studies in nuclear physics and radioactivity; separated isotopes for precision work such as the use of Mercury 198 for a spectroscopic wavelength standard, or material of known isotopic content for calibration of mass spectrometers.

Practical Use

A group of scientists recently carried out an experiment which indicates possible uses of radioactive isotopes as "tracers". Sponsored by the Ontario Paper Company, Ltd., of Thorold, Ont., and developed jointly by the paper company and the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, it has attracted attention from many parts of the U.S. and Canada.



—NFB

RADIOACTIVE *isotope is placed in a heavy metal container for shipment.*

Those in charge of the experiment were Dr. C. A. Sankey, Research Director of the Ontario Paper Company, S. G. Mason and G. A. Allen, with the Pulp and Paper Research Institute, and W. R. Keating, Control Superintendent of the Quebec North Shore Paper Co., Baie Comeau, Que., site of the experiment.

The experiment was described as the first in Canada in which radioactive isotopes were incorporated into a normal industrial process flow.

There was no danger to health, and the normal paper-making process went on as usual. One hundred millicuries of Iodine 131 were used. Even with this comparatively large amount, the weight was just over one-billionth of a pound, distributed through about 3½ tons of paper.

Tagging Method

Pulp fibres used in the experiment were first soaked in silver nitrate solution, then dispersed in sodium chloride solution, allowing precipitation of silver chloride in and around the fibres. After washing, the bound chloride on the fibres was replaced with iodide, part of which was radioactive. The radioactive iodide was combined with inactive or carrier sodium iodide in a ratio of about 1 to 3,000,000. This spread the active iodide among many more fibres, while still allowing use of conventional methods of measuring radioactivity.

Samples of the paper were taken, and the position of the radioactive fibres was determined by instruments designed to measure radioactivity. It is hoped that this, and subsequent experiments which will be carried out, will result in a more uniform quality of newsprint. Other experiments will probably not be on such an all-inclusive scale, and it is not likely that as many millicuries of the radioactive isotope will be used.

The workers at the plant were informed of the experiment, and any fears they may have had of the dangers of radioactivity to their health were allayed.

The interest aroused by this and other experiments involving radioactive isotopes, both in Canada and the U.S., indicates that industry will eventually make full use of the isotope. The main hitch at present seems to be the relative scarcity of trained scientists and laboratory facilities in industry to handle the isotopes.

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Dividend No. 257

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1951 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31 March 1951. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 9th March 1951.

BUSINESS ANGLE

COMMUNISTS IN OUR MIDST

Best Defence May Lie in Educational Campaign About the Facts of Life in Soviet Union

by P. M. Richards

CANADIAN employers are worried by evidences of increasing Communist activity in their plants—by cases of actual sabotage of machinery and products as well as the old unceasing effort to undermine employee morale. Some incidents have caused sizable financial losses and hurt to the defence program and the national economy.

—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

The problem of prevention is acute because the saboteurs work on the inside; they may even be employees with years of service and blameless records who have lately been converted to Communism. Now we are seeing results of the years of work by Russian agents in our midst.

How to detect the potential saboteurs? The prime responsibility is the RCMP's, who "screen" all workers on defence contracts, but all employers are now being urged to become security-minded and many are appointing security officers. It is difficult and delicate work; action against known or suspected Communists is likely to be attacked as political or social discrimination. And loyal workers, the vast majority, naturally will warmly resent any seeming suggestion that they are Communists.

How many Communists are there in Canada? The answer is, enough to make plenty of trouble. The RCMP estimates there are 15,000 card-holding party members in all Canada, but in Toronto alone there were 28,000 Communist votes in the last civic election.

THE FACTS OF LIFE

AS EVERYONE knows, Communist dogma holds that the Western economy will eventually break down because of the faults and weaknesses inherent in capitalism. This, of course, is wishful thinking, and the evidence so far does not support it. Certainly, in the West, not only does the general standard of living rise persistently but the wealth produced is distributed ever more evenly. The West's "poor" grow steadily richer; the West's rich have progressively less advantage over the not-so-rich. Can anyone deny this?

And no less certainly, despite all the social abnormalities of our times (such as always result from the upheavals of a great war), Western society presents an immeasurably brighter picture than Communist. In Berlin, where the two societies live side by side, there is no doubt as to which has the more appeal; East-West migration is strictly one-way.

Nevertheless, Communism is managing to cause us a great deal of economic trouble, directly or indirectly. Of course we can't blame Russia for all of our inflation, but the necessity of creating the means of defence against a possible Russian attack has certainly made the inflation bigger and more dangerous, which Russia knows very well. Controls are, at best, no more than a palliative. Economically speaking, there is no cure for inflation other than to bring the supply of, and demand for, goods back into balance.

The surest, perhaps the only really effective means to this end is one which workers in general are not now willing even to consider, and that is a substantial increase of the volume of production without any compensatory increases in the money supply, which means without increases in the incomes of workers and managers and shareholders and anybody else concerned with this extra production. Workers would accept a sacrifice of this nature if they knew that the enemy's hand was at their throat, as Hitler's was at Britain's in mid-1940, but they do not recognize inflation as a major menace economically and still less as a weapon of Soviet Russia.

A POSITIVE STAND

PERHAPS the time has come to take a much more positive stand against Communism-in-our-midst and inflation—the inflation which plays Russia's game by undermining, from the inside, our whole economy. Price and supply pressures are dangerously high; Government controls will not work unless they have loyal support from everybody, and we have Communist agents among us trying hard to wreck our system. Domestically it is a more dangerous situation than we faced ten years ago, and we are more vulnerable. One of the most fruitful activities of Communism-in-our-midst has been the building of ill-will between workers and employers. Many a good Canadian voices a Communist-inspired argument today, without any idea that he is doing so.

Maybe our best defence lies in educating Canadians to resist the wiles of Red agents. A Government anti-Communist information office could be set up, and all agencies of public information—the press, the radio and the public platform—could be enlisted in the cause. Of course it would require very intelligent handling; it shouldn't be allowed to degenerate into anything like a witch-hunt, in which any advanced social thinking or criticism of Government defence policy would be branded as Communism. And it should definitely exclude any capitalistic propaganda.

Perhaps the best line would be to tell our people the facts of life in the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

U.K. BUSINESS

OF MORALS AND MONEY

What Part Does Politics Play In Anglo-Egyptian Deal?

THE GOVERNMENTS of Britain and Egypt have lately concluded, after long negotiation, an agreement on the use of Egypt's blocked sterling balances in London. So fiercely have the terms been resented in some financial and political circles in Britain that the parliamentary Opposition has insisted on a special debate on the subject. An agreement that was obviously intended, on the British side, to pacify Anglo-Egyptian relations has rather—again on the British side—exacerbated them.

—Miller

CHURCHILL: *Righteous indignation*

The "moral" issue involved was whether Britain should be required to repay in full debts which she contracted in the course of a war which was not only *her* war. Australia has made generous gestures in unilaterally scaling down her balances, but India, Pakistan, Egypt, and Ceylon, which account for most of the total, have demanded repayment in full; the nationalist elements in all those countries have insisted that their countries were merely used for the convenience of other powers and that the debts were honorably contracted in the normal course of business.

The agreement with Egypt provides for the release, over a period of not less than 10, nor more than 13½ years, of £150 million of Egypt's blocked balances of £230 million. It is hoped that Egypt will of her own accord retain the ultimate balance of £80 million in London as a monetary reserve. Why then is the agreement so much resented in Britain?

The accusation against the Attlee Government is that it has for purely political reasons made concessions to Egypt which the economic situation cannot justify. Britain wants to maintain her military base in the Suez Canal zone long after the time originally envisaged for the withdrawal of British troops, whose presence conflicts with Egypt's national aspirations.

—Miller

ATTLEE: . . . . *Moral obligation.*

The parliamentary Opposition in London would probably not in normal circumstances have objected to such concessions—for there is avowedly a political element in the policy of releasing sterling balances. But the refusal of the Egyptian Government to allow British tankers to communicate with the Haifa oil refinery through the Suez Canal introduces a political element from the other side. Major concessions — they include facilities for Egypt to purchase substantial quantities of sterling oil; also a generous release of dollars from the central reserve, in exchange for some of Egypt's £60 million of sterling in the free account—have been made by Britain without any counterbalancing concession from Egypt. This is regarded as being, at best, very clumsy financial diplomacy. The Opposition's motion, it may be added, was lost by only 3 votes: 291-294.

Such controversies would never have arisen if the wartime debts had been fully and openly discussed, years earlier, among all the parties directly concerned. In the course of numerous interim agreements the sterling balances have become increasingly a political weapon. If Britain's financial liabilities—whether for the full claims or for only part of them—had been firmly agreed upon at the start, these undignified manoeuvres would have been avoided.

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DIVIDEND NO. 51

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds on May 15, 1951, to shareholders of record at close of business April 30, 1951.

By order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

March 20, 1951.

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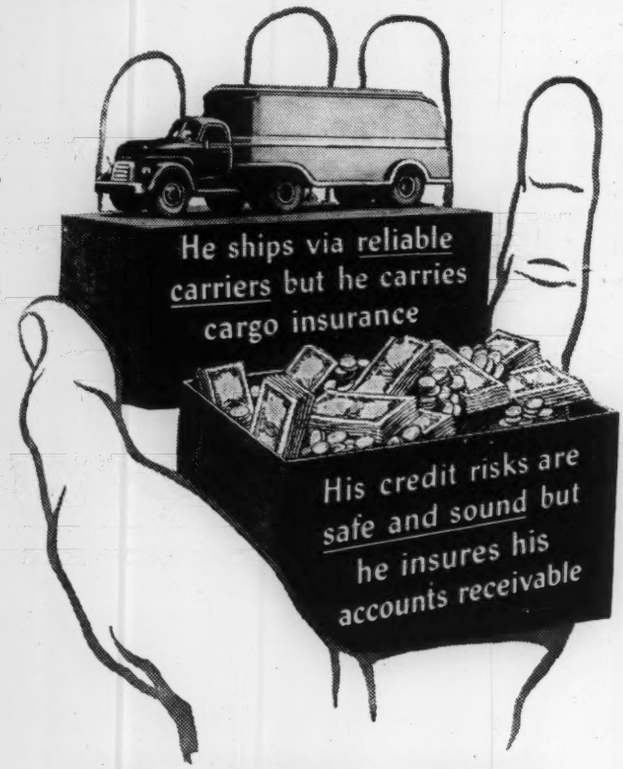
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AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES

IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

COMMUNISTS IN OUR MIDST

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 40

Soviet Union, and emphasize Communist deficiencies rather than extol our advantages. Our people know very little about Russian conditions, and every day Communist agents here are capitalizing on this ignorance.

CROOKS IN CANADA

INSPIRED by the Kefauver committee's uncovering of crime and corruption in the U.S., the Government of Ontario is to have a five-man committee investigate gambling in Ontario, and Premier Frost has suggested it give special attention to the use of communications systems—telegraphs, telephones, radio and television—by gambling interests.

While it's doing so it might also look into misuse of telephones, in particular, by Toronto racketeers who sell worthless or near-worthless stocks by extreme misrepresentation and high pressure. The telephone is these racketeers' chief tool; any investigator can identify a "boiler-room" immediately by the telephone set-up and the long-distance calls made. Here we have the facilities of a vital public utility being used to swindle the public.

And it is by no means a new situation. If this dishonest sharepushing does not always exist in some degree, there are certainly renewals of it whenever the public's appetite for speculative stocks grows big enough to tempt the racketeers. At various times Ontario Securities Commissioners have been appointed for the express purpose of putting a stop to it, but always, after an initial burst of energy, have relaxed their efforts. Why?

Admittedly the Commission's staff is too small for effective policing. But it can be increased; the Province of Ontario is rich enough. And admittedly it's difficult, at least in theory, to draw a sharp line between over-enthusiastic selling and fraudulent misrepresentation. But in actual practice, in most cases, an experienced authority can quickly put his finger on deliberate misrepresentation. To stop it, the exercise of arbitrary power is necessary—the cancelling of registrations permitting security-selling... but such action can be subject to review and the regulatory personnel must be men of established probity.

In the past, when the stock market has turned downward after a boom and it has become difficult to attract capital for new speculative ventures, Ontario Securities Commissioners have been blamed, on the ground that the rigor of their regulations has made it impossible for salesmen to work effectively. The Securities Commissioners may have succumbed to this charge. Or the answer may be broadly that a great deal of money comes to Toronto from this dishonest traffic, that many persons benefit financially by it, and that their influence results in its continuance.

This shameful traffic can be stopped if the will to stop it exists. More prosecutions for fraud and jail sentences for the guilty would do it.

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ROUND-UP

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

England, salmon anglers spent $1,160,000 altogether in New Brunswick in 1950 and landed 49,000 fish (compared with 30,000 in Quebec, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland combined). In other words, they spent $23 for every salmon they caught, which apparently was the best bargain in Canada.

The salmon angling business provided seasonal employment in NB for 950 persons, comprising the staffs of outfitters, clubs and small hotels.

While sportsmen took a total of 343,000 pounds of salmon, the association points out, and disbursed more than a million dollars in doing so, commercial net fishing realized a landed value of only $331,000 from 994,000 pounds of salmon.

Sportsmen and commercial fishermen, incidentally, are almost continually at loggerheads. The anglers claim the net fishermen hurt their fun by netting so many salmon, while the latter say the sportsmen are the villains of the piece because they kill fish that have eluded the nets and are approaching the spawning grounds. Meanwhile on numerous streams the salmon stock is clearly diminishing.

Prince Edward Island:

LACTIC LIFT

PREMIER J. Walter Jones is going to do some research work this coming summer to see if it is possible to reduce the bulk in milk.

The way the farmer Premier figures it is that air shipments of milk from the province could be a profitable outlet for the dairy surplus which exists on the Island. There is a large waiting market for milk in Cape Breton, Newfoundland and other nearby markets. And a large market will soon be opened up at rapidly-growing Seven Islands, Quebec—the jumping-off spot for the big mining developments opening up in Northeastern Quebec.

Premier Jones believes Island farmers could get into those markets through air shipments. However, to do this, he says, the province needs some practical system of reducing the quantity of milk to one-third its original content.

OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

titude. But privately it is an understatement to say that it was angry. The Ottawa attitude to General MacArthur has become one of baffled despair. The thing that seemed quite unforgiveable in his latest statement was the flat contradiction of the UN policy, accepted by the U.S. Government, that talks with the Chinese should cover all Far Eastern questions, including Formosa and a seat in UN. Washington had no foreknowledge of his statement, but it's believed that MacArthur did know that Washington was preparing its own statement of policy and deliberately forestalled it. Whatever shortcomings there are in MacArthur's military intelligence from Korea, his political intelligence from Washington is first-class.

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Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Thirty Cents (30c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April, 1951 payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of May next, to shareholders of record of 31st March, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

L. S. MACKERSY,
General Manager.

Toronto, 14th March, 1951.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Maintain the Pace

ALTHOUGH civilian production of automobiles, ranges, refrigerators, etc., will apparently have to be cut about 20 per cent because of the steel shortage, supplies of practically all consumer goods are still plentiful, and no serious consumer shortages are now in sight. But the forthcoming cars and ranges will be found to have lost some of their eye appeal; chrome and other fancy trim will disappear with the development of "utility" models.

How will this affect demand by a public that has become increasingly style-conscious? A guess is that demand will decline until such time as actual need has become much more important than appearance. If this is so, it will accord with Government hopes regarding conservation of materials and labor. Incidentally, importation from the United States of still-fancy models will not be permitted.

From the consumer viewpoint, a more sinister note is struck with the Ottawa intimation that when our defence requirements result in the total disappearance of some civilian products, such goods may not be imported. The Government means to be as tough on consumers as the drastically short supply situation requires. But some hope of easement comes from U.S. defence production reports of a general slowing-down consequent upon the improved situation in Korea.

So far U.S. defence contracts have not yet been cancelled or cut, but the placing of some new contracts has been held up, and forecasts are being made that the easing of apprehension about World War III will result in billions being cut from planned defence expenditures. If this occurs, it might make more U.S. steel and other goods available to Canada. But, obviously, any such situation would be subject to change overnight with a change in the world outlook. The Canadian Government, with a vast amount to be done, now intends to hew strictly to the planned defence line.

TROUBLED WATERS

ENGINEERS from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company came to look at Alberta's tar sands recently, and went away "deeply impressed", according to Alberta Government officials. Their visit may help swing a world spotlight on Alberta, whose oil could tip the scales heavily in favor of the West in the event of a long war with Russia.

Oil is essential in modern warfare. There is no doubt that the West is ahead in actual production. Last year the U.S. produced 1,966 million barrels, South America 575 million barrels, the Middle East 511 million barrels, and the USSR 252 million barrels. No other producing area exceeded 100 million barrels. (Canadian production was about 29 million barrels.)

But oil reserves show a different picture. The U.S. is using a relatively large percentage of reserves, the Middle East a relatively small portion. In 1950, proved U.S. reserves were 28,400 million barrels, Middle East reserves 32,900 million barrels, South American reserves 10,500 mil-

—Wide World

MIDDLE EAST OIL: *Iranian politics spotlight an Alberta process.*

The Canadian Services Colleges Are Now Receiving Applications

The Canadian Services Colleges (Royal Military College and Royal Roads) provide education of recognized university standard with military training that emphasizes academic proficiency, character building, personality and physical development. It is a combination which helps develop valuable qualities of inner discipline and leadership.

The Colleges provide a four-year course of University standard in Arts or Engineering.

Sports play a large role in the activities at Canadian Services Colleges, including intercollegiate competition.

Graduates qualify for a commission in the Active or Reserve Forces of the Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Army or Royal Canadian Air Force.

APPLICATIONS for the term commencing September, 1951, are now being received . . . Candidates must have passed examinations generally acceptable for entry to science faculties of Canadian Universities; have reached their sixteenth but not their twentieth birthday on the first of January preceding entrance. Naval applicants, except in the case of candidates from French classical colleges, must not have reached their nineteenth birthday on the first of January.

For full details apply to:

The Registrar,
Royal Roads,
Victoria, B.C.

The Registrar,
Royal Military College,
Kingston, Ont.

THE CANADIAN SERVICES COLLEGES

lion barrels, Soviet reserves 4,300 million barrels.

No one knows how much the tar sands of Alberta could produce, but estimates have ranged up to 300,000 million barrels. According to S. M. Blair, Toronto consultant who recently prepared a report on the tar sands for the Alberta Government, the oil can be economically produced now (SN, February 20).

With Iranian oil now apparently lost to the West, and the possibility in the event of war with Russia that Asian, Middle East and European oil resources might fall to the USSR, the situation might arise in which both the USSR and the West would have reserves roughly equal, at about 40,000,000,000 barrels each. This would make the tar sands tremendously important.

The Anglo-Iranian oil experts claim that their interest in the Alberta tar sands preceded the nationalization of Iranian oil and the loss of their holdings there, but there is no doubt that the developments in Iran will give an added fillip to their interest.

Rubber:

RED TAPE

IS CANADIAN red tape a little less thick and entangling than the U.S. variety? William O'Neil, President of the General Tire and Rubber Company, seems to think it is. He claims to have a low-cost process for producing synthetic rubber that would up scarce U.S. supplies by 40 per cent in four months. But, he told a U.S. Senate small business committee, he can't get the Government to use it, due to a wrangle among "fuddy duddy lawyers" in the U.S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation, who have failed to agree on terms.

O'Neil is getting around the difficulty by having the rubber produced in Canada through an agreement with Canadian Government-owned Polymer Corporation (SN, March 27), which is supplying his company with 50,000 pounds a month, using his process. John R. Nicholson, Executive Vice-President of Polymer Corporation, said that the new product will go on the Canadian market "in early April". A factory will be opened by the U.S. company in Canada soon, to produce rubber goods for the refrigerative, electrical and automotive industries, and erection of a tire plant will follow when conditions warrant, said Charles F. Burke, Mr. O'Neil's assistant.

Mines:

BC IRON EXPORT

BRITISH Columbia has iron ore resources on Texada Island, about 60 miles NW of Vancouver, and near Campbell River on Vancouver Island. Recently there have been renewed efforts to organize large-scale shipments of BC iron ore to steel mills in Japan, provincial authorities believe.

There is a large market in Japan for iron ore. Pre-war she was producing about 6½ million metric tons of steel ingots and castings a year. After the war, production dropped sharply, but by 1948 it had climbed again to about 1.7 million metric tons. This demand, plus the sea route to it, have sparked the search for iron ore in BC.

The ore could be exported as a straight sale to Japan. It could also be exported to enable Western industry to have the use of the not-inconsiderable Japanese steel industry. The relatively inexpensive sea haul, and the cheap Japanese labor could conceivably get steel made in Japan from BC iron ores and back to BC at a price comparable to that of steel produced in central Canada and U.S.

U.S. BUSINESS

Trade:

FORGOTTEN EXPORTERS

THE National Production Authority is under heavy pressure from U.S. foreign traders for the extension of export priorities on a much broader scale than is permitted today. As matters stand, the export trade has no standing under the numerous NPA orders affecting the use of scarce materials. As a result, domestic priorities have had a serious impact on export business. Scores of exporters already are unable to meet foreign orders and the list is growing daily.

An overall export priority plan is scheduled for introduction by NPA early in July. But exporters contend the situation is becoming so bad that the Government will have to step in

CONTINUED ON PAGE 48

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (ABRIDGED)

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

The year 1950 was marked by the final decision on the application of Canadian railways launched in July 1948, for a 20% increase in freight rates; by the completion of the hearings of the Royal Commission on Transportation; by a strike of non-operating employees for higher wages and shorter hours, and the settlement of that dispute by compulsory arbitration.

Notwithstanding that the volume of traffic handled was lower than in 1949, net earnings from railway operations, while much below those of the war years, were greater than in any year since 1944. This resulted from higher freight rates which corrected, in some measure, the serious lack of balance between rates and costs which had developed progressively since the end of the war. Other income was slightly less than in 1949. Net income available for dividends on Ordinary Stock and for surplus amounted to $44 million, or $3.32 per share, compared with $26 million, or $1.93 per share, in the previous year.

Had not wage rates and material prices again risen, the freight rates established by the final decision of the Board of Transport Commissioners in the 20% case would have been sufficient to provide the level of rail earnings established on the so-called "requirements" basis laid down by the Board. However, after the aggregate increase of 20% in freight rates became effective on June 16, the cost of wages and materials rose substantially, and the resulting effect on operating expenses made it necessary for your Company, in association with other Canadian railways, to seek further relief.

An application was therefore filed with the Board on December 21 for authority to make an immediate general increase in freight rates amounting to 5%, except on coal and coke in respect of which the increase requested is 10c per ton. Also excepted are the rates on grain and grain products within Western Canada, which are fixed by statute or are related to the rates so fixed, and the rates on international and related traffic. The application also asks for such additional percentage increase in freight rates (later to be determined) as may be necessary to offset the increased operating expenses which will follow the inauguration of the forty-hour week.

The application includes also a request that the Board should establish for your Company a rate base representing the net investment in its railway property, and that the Board should fix a fair rate of return on such a rate base. It is the submission of your Company that the rate of return on such net investment should be not less than 6½%. In making this request the submission is that rates established on the "requirements" basis, as now applied by the Board, fail to yield a reasonable return.

The Board has been asked to undertake an audit of the investment in railway property of your Company, either by the staff of the Board or by independent experts to be appointed by the Board, the cost of which your Company has undertaken to bear.

The Income and Profit and Loss accounts of your Company show the following results for the year ended December 31, 1950:

HIGHLIGHTS

YEAR'S RESULTS	1950	1949	Increase or Decrease
Gross Earnings	$ 378,576,688	$ 363,252,094	$15,324,594
Working Expenses	340,556,331	342,620,125	*2,063,794*
Net Earnings	38,020,357	20,631,969	17,388,388
Ratio, Net to Gross Earnings	10.0%	5.7%	4.3%
Other Income	$ 23,236,264	$ 23,636,653	$ *400,389*
Interest and Rental Charges	13,389,610	14,543,817	*1,154,207*
Dividends—Preference Stock	3,388,648	3,872,768	*484,120*
—Ordinary Stock	20,100,000	16,750,000	3,350,000
Balance for Modernization and Other Corporate Purposes	24,378,363	9,102,037	15,276,326
YEAR-END POSITION			
Property Investment	$1,424,197,017	$1,381,246,250	$42,950,767
Other Investments	190,172,027	193,444,952	*3,272,925*
Funded Debt	85,709,000	79,373,000	6,336,000
Reserves	518,842,273	503,527,526	15,314,747
Working Capital	89,556,389	89,283,032	273,357
TRAFFIC STATISTICS			
Tons of Revenue Freight Carried	53,915,746	56,445,684	*2,529,938*
Revenue Passengers Carried	10,541,492	11,969,457	*1,427,965*
Revenue per Ton Mile of Freight	1.33c	1.20c	0.13c
Revenue per Passenger Mile	2.81c	2.72c	0.09c

INCOME ACCOUNT

Gross Earnings			$378,576,688
Working Expenses			340,556,331
Net Earnings			$ 38,020,357
Other Income			23,236,264
			$ 61,256,621
Fixed Charges			13,389,610
Net Income			$ 47,867,011
Dividends—Preference Stock:			
2% paid August 1, 1950	$ 1,741,565		
2% payable February 1, 1951	1,647,083		
		$ 3,388,648	
Dividends—Ordinary Stock:			
2% paid October 2, 1950	$ 6,700,000		
4% payable February 28, 1951	13,400,000		
		20,100,000	
			23,488,648
Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account			$ 24,378,363

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1949			$206,730,777
Final Dividend of 3% on the Ordinary Stock, declared from the earnings of the year 1949, paid March 31, 1950			10,050,000
			$196,680,777
Balance of Income Account for the year ended December 31, 1950		$24,378,363	
Portion of steamship insurance recoveries representing compensation for increased cost of tonnage replacement		229,741	
Excess of considerations received for sales of properties over book values		2,791,713	
Miscellaneous Net Credit		555,666	
			27,955,483
Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1950, as per Balance Sheet			$224,636,260

Railway Operations

Gross earnings increased $15 million, or 4.2%, as compared with 1949.

Freight revenue in 1950 was approximately $14 million higher than in 1949. This was entirely the result of increases in freight rates which produced approximately $23 million more revenue. The volume of traffic handled was lower, and there would have been a reduction in freight revenue of some $9 million but for the increases in freight rates. The average revenue per ton mile for the year was 1.33c, an increase of 0.13c over 1949. Tonnage carried amounted to 53.9 million tons, a decrease of 2.5 million tons, and the average haul decreased by 4 miles to 426 miles.

The decline in the volume of freight traffic was most marked in the early months of the year, and practically all types of traffic were affected. In the second quarter a change in this trend was apparent, and in the latter half of the year, except in August when the strike occurred, increases in the tonnage of every commodity group were being recorded, with the exception of agricultural and animal products.

The normal seasonal grain movement in Western Canada was distorted by an unusually late harvest, and the quality of the crop was adversely affected by frosts in August. Grain handlings on your western lines decreased by 71 million bushels and earnings from grain and grain products decreased $9.6 million.

Mail earnings were $2.2 million higher as a result of the increase of 25.8% in mail rates negotiated with the Post Office Department and effective as from December 1, 1948. A substantial part of the increase in mail earnings for 1950 is attributable to the retroactive settlement in respect of the year 1949 and the month of December 1948.

Working expenses, at $341 million, were $2 million less than in 1949. Approximately $2.6 million of expenses were due to the wage increase of 7c per hour.

Maintenance expenses, at $140.6 million, decreased $5.9 million — $2.9 million in maintenance of way and structures and $3 million in maintenance of equipment. Maintenance expenditures to the amount of $10.25 million were paid for out of the Maintenance Fund. Of this amount $9 million was for track material, an increase of $2.75 million over last year. Withdrawals from the Fund were again computed on the basis of the formula used in previous years.

Transportation expenses, at $149.2 million, decreased $4.8 million, or 3%. The installation of some diesel power, the conversion of certain coal-burning locomotives to oil, and improvements in operating performance have aided in keeping transportation costs lower than would otherwise have been possible in view of increased material prices and higher wage rates. Principally as a result of increased freight rates the ratio of transportation expenses to gross earnings decreased from 42.4% in 1949 to 39.4%.

Hire of equipment for the year showed a net credit of $1.6 million compared with a net debit of $1.3 million in 1949, reflecting the increased retention of cars on United States railway lines in 1950.

Railway tax accruals increased $10.6 million, of which $9.7 million was for income taxes.

Railway net earnings for the year were $38 million and represented a return of 3.5% on the net investment in the rail property of your Company at the end of the year.

Other Income

Other income amounted to $23.2 million, a decrease of $400,000 from 1949.

Net earnings from ocean and coastal steamships, at $3.1 million, increased $862,000.

Net earnings of hotels decreased $738,000. Revenues were lower at most of the city hotels and all of the resort establishments, and operating costs increased over last year.

Net earnings from communication services increased $365,000. Commercial telegraph revenues increased as a result of the higher rates which went into effect July 4, 1949, and a larger volume of traffic. Rents from leased wire services were also greater.

Dividend income was approximately the same as last year. The dividend paid by The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, was at the rate of $9.50 per share, the same rate as in 1949.

Net income from interest, separately operated properties and miscellaneous sources, at $3.6 million, decreased $846,000. The deficit of the Canadian Australasian Line, in which your Company owns a half interest, was substantially larger than in 1949. Bond interest, which last year included a payment from the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad Company in respect of the years 1945 to 1948 inclusive, was also less. Offsetting these, in part, were a profit from Canadian Pacific Air Lines operations, compared with a loss in 1949, and a decrease in the operating loss of the Northern Alberta Railways, half of which is borne by your Company.

Fixed Charges

Fixed charges amounted to $13.4 million, a decrease of $1.1 million. The cost of interest and rental charges payable in sterling was substantially lower as a result of the devaluation which took place in September 1949. The freeing of the Canadian dollar in October 1950 and its subsequent rise in relation both to sterling and United States currency had only a minor effect on the charges for the year. Interest on Collateral Trust Bonds increased because of a new issue of such bonds during the year.

Net Income and Dividends

Net income, after fixed charges, amounted to $47.9 million, an increase of $18.1 million. After payment of dividends of 4% on the Preference Stock, earnings available for dividends on Ordinary Stock and for surplus amounted

to $44 million. Dividends aggregating $20.1 million, being at the rate of $1.50 per share, were declared on the Ordinary Stock out of 1950 earnings.

Your Directors pointed out that one-half of the total dividend on Ordinary Stock for the year was attributable to railway operations and one-half to income from other sources.

Balance Sheet

Total assets at the end of the year amounted to $1,781 million, an increase of $67 million.

The increase in property investment was $43 million, of which $29.3 million was in rolling stock.

The $10.7 million which had been appropriated from the Steamship Replacement Fund in 1949 was replaced in that Fund. Withdrawals therefrom during the year included $3 million on account of reconversion costs of the "Empress of Scotland" and construction costs of the "Princess of Nanaimo".

Working capital at $89.6 million was approximately the same as last year.

The loan of $1.4 million made to the Company in 1932 by the Government of Canada under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act became due and was repaid during the year.

Finance

The amount of serial equipment obligations discharged during the year was $12 million, and $1.7 million of 3¼% Convertible Collateral Trust Bonds, maturing February 15, 1951, were purchased and cancelled.

Convertible Twenty Year 3¼% Collateral Trust Bonds dated April 1, 1950 were issued and sold in the principal amount of $20 million, secured by pledge of $24 million principal amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock. These Bonds are callable on or after May 15, 1952 at 101.50%, up to and including March 31, 1954, and in each succeeding year up to and including March 31, 1968, at reducing percentages of one-tenth of one per cent per annum, and thereafter at 100%; plus accrued interest in each case. At least 45 days' notice must be given of any such call. The holders have the right at any time commencing April 1, 1952, and up to and including April 1, 1959, to convert their bonds into shares of Ordinary Capital Stock in the ratio of four shares of the par value of $25 each to each $100 principal amount of the bonds.

These transactions resulted in a net increase of $6.3 million in funded debt during the year and an increase of $21.6 million in the amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock pledged as collateral.

Pensions

Pension expense for the year amounted to $11 million. This included the proportion of pension allowances paid by your Company, its contribution to the Pension Trust Fund and taxes imposed in respect of employees covered by the United States Railroad Retirement Act.

The number of employees on the pension payroll at the end of 1950 was 11,208, an increase of 820. During the year 1,390 employees were pensioned and 570 pensions were terminated by death.

Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Limited

Your Air Lines had a net profit of $203,000 for the year, compared with a net loss of $113,000 in 1949.

Gross revenues from operations in Canada increased 9.9%. Operations were expanded by the inauguration of a new service between Edmonton and North Battleford with an intermediate stop at Lloydminster. New schedules were put into effect to meet the needs of local traffic between Edmonton and Dawson Creek and between Vancouver and Prince George.

The Pacific services which were inaugurated in July 1949 were in operation throughout the whole of 1950. After the outbreak of hostilities in Korea the Government of Canada requested your Air Lines to provide increased service to Tokyo, as part of Canada's contribution to the United Nations effort, and this operation was eventually increased to four trips weekly.

Rates

In a judgment dated February 28, 1950, the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada authorized Canadian railways to increase freight rates by 16%, in lieu of the increase of 8% authorized in the judgment of September 20, 1949. The 16% increase was put into effect on March 23. In a decision dated May 11, the Board authorized an increase of 20%, superseding the 16% increase. The 20% increase became effective June 16, bringing rates on intra-Canadian traffic (other than grain in Western Canada) up to 45% above their pre-war level. This increase is much less than the rise which has taken place in material and labour costs.

The rates on grain and grain products moving from Western Canada to Fort William which were fixed by statute, as well as the rates on grain and grain products to Pacific Coast ports for export, and on grain and grain products within Western Canada, have not been increased. The rates on international traffic and the rates on certain import and export traffic were not covered by the judgments of the Board because, for technical reasons, these rates are increased as and when increases in United States rates are authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Special commodity rates on agricultural implements moving from Eastern Canada to Western Canada were cancelled on July 24. The effect of this was that the rates on such traffic reverted to applicable class rates, resulting in an average increase of 17c per hundred pounds. Carload rates on livestock were generally increased effective December 15 by varying amounts, yielding an average increase of approximately 8c per hundred pounds.

Proposed passenger tariffs filed by Canadian railways in 1949, which would have increased commutation fares by varying amounts, were suspended by the Board pending public hearings. Following the hearings, the Board authorized increased fares which it is estimated will yield your Company about one-third of the increased revenues expected on the basis of the suspended tariffs. The request of the Canadian Passenger Association, on behalf of its member lines, for leave to appeal from the judgment of the Board to the Supreme Court has been refused by the Board.

An increase amounting to 25.8% in mail rates was granted by the Post Office Department retroactive to December 1, 1948. This increase followed prolonged negotiations on an application for an increase of 55% made in the Fall of 1948 by the Railway Association of Canada. The increase in mail rates is the first since 1922, although the costs of providing the service have increased substantially since that time.

Improvements in Service

The new classification yard in the Montreal area, which had been under construction since 1947, was officially opened on July 6. The facilities of the yard make it possible to handle speedily and efficiently a substantially larger number of cars than could be handled previously in the separate yards, which are in process of being closed down.

New motive power delivered during the year consisted of 58 diesel-electric units, which were put in service on the Schreiber Division in Ontario. There were 1,870 new freight cars and 114 passenger train cars placed in service during the year. A new type of passenger car, a "Restaurant Sleeper," was introduced on two trains late in the year. The car combines light meal service with bedroom and section sleeping accommodation, and has been favourably received by the public.

Capital Appropriations

In anticipation of your confirmation, capital appropriations aggregating $28.7 million, in addition to those approved at the last Annual Meeting, were authorized by your Directors during the year. These included $21.4 million for 3,000 box cars.

Your approval will be requested also for capital appropriations of $54.5 million for the year 1951.

The appropriations for new rolling stock make provision for 40 diesel-electric units, 3,575 freight cars, 25 baggage and express cars and 272 work cars. The diesel-electric units consist of 28 road units, which will be placed in freight service on the Laggan and Mountain Subdivisions between Calgary and Revelstoke, and 12 yard switchers.

Officers and Employees

Your Directors desire to express their sincere appreciation of the effective services rendered by officers and employees.

For the Directors,

W. A. MATHER, President.

Montreal, March 12, 1951.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1950

ASSETS

Property Investment:		
Railway, Rolling Stock and Inland Steamships	$1,002,596,954	
Improvements on Leased Property	117,312,306	
Stocks and Bonds—Leased Railway Companies	134,909,063	
Ocean and Coastal Steamships	65,410,370	
Hotel, Communication and Miscellaneous Properties	103,968,324	
		$1,424,197,017
Other Investments:		
Stocks and Bonds — Controlled Companies	$ 72,227,794	
Miscellaneous Investments	47,435,355	
Advances to Controlled and Other Companies	6,572,319	
Mortgages Collectible and Advances to Settlers	1,057,744	
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	7,731,393	
Unsold Lands and Other Properties	10,846,779	
Maintenance Fund	7,600,000	
Insurance Fund	13,188,540	
Steamship Replacement Fund	23,512,103	
		190,172,027
Current Assets:		
Material and Supplies	$ 37,930,438	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	16,455,929	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	23,383,779	
Government of Canada Securities	39,818,360	
Cash	44,214,875	
		161,803,381
Unadjusted Debits:		
Insurance Prepaid	$ 488,750	
Unamortized Discount on Bonds	2,967,989	
Other Unadjusted Debits	1,307,020	
		4,763,759
		$1,780,936,184

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:		
Ordinary Stock	$335,000,000	
Preference Stock—4% Non-cumulative	137,256,921	
		$ 472,256,921
Perpetual 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock	$333,552,729	
Less: Pledged as collateral to bonds and equipment obligations	38,114,500	
		295,438,229
Funded Debt		85,709,000
Current Liabilities:		
Pay Rolls	$ 9,401,052	
Audited Vouchers	12,272,206	
Net Traffic Balances	3,828,099	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	6,619,090	
Accrued Fixed Charges	726,685	
Unmatured Dividends Declared	15,047,083	
Other Current Liabilities	24,352,777	
		72,246,992
Deferred Liabilities		3,040,010
Reserves and Unadjusted Credits:		
Maintenance Reserves	$ 7,600,000	
Depreciation Reserves	489,866,749	
Investment Reserves	4,068,165	
Insurance Reserve	13,188,540	
Contingent Reserves	4,118,819	
Unadjusted Credits	6,241,495	
		525,083,768
Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock		34,458,562
Land Surplus		68,066,442
Profit and Loss Balance		224,636,260
		$1,780,936,184

ERIC A. LESLIE, *Vice-President and Comptroller*

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY:

We have examined the above General Balance Sheet of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as at December 31, 1950, the Income and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending on that date and other related schedules, and have compared them with the books and records of the Company.

The records of the securities owned by the Company at December 31, 1950, were verified by an examination of those securities which were in the custody of its Treasurer and by certificates received from such depositaries as were holding securities in safe custody for the Company.

In our opinion the General Balance Sheet, Income and Profit and Loss Accounts and the other related schedules are properly drawn up so as to present fairly the financial position of the Company at December 31, 1950, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

Montreal, March 9, 1951

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO. Chartered Accountants

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
905 Bank of Montreal Bldg.
Toronto

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE Ltd.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE CASUALTY
TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

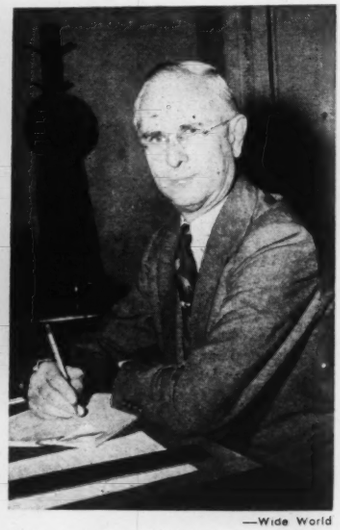
WHAT COULD YOU BUY
with your present insurance?
—A fair question to ask considering today's high costs.
INDEX NUMBER FOR 1939 = 100
CLOTHING TODAY — 182
FURNITURE TODAY — 193
WAGES TODAY — 212
LUMBER TODAY — 366
Values should be checked and insurance brought up-to-date!
The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

U.S. BUSINESS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 45

with some sort of temporary relief to tide the trade over the next few months.

It's no secret that Department of Commerce officials (who maintain close liaison with foreign trades) have made no headway in convincing NPA of the need for immediate export priority ratings. Exporters, consequently, are going to take their fight directly to NPA.



—Wide World

U.S. COMMERCE SEC'Y *Sawyer: With NPA, no headway on exports.*

Investment:

COMMON STOCK RULES

FOLLOWING the nationwide trend, New York State has at last enacted legislation which permits the insurance underwriting companies to invest 3 per cent of their assets in common stocks. No investment may be made in either insurance or bank stocks and the shares picked must be listed on a national securities exchange. Furthermore, the stocks must have a ten-year dividend record behind them. Nor can any company buy more than 2 per cent of any industrial concern's outstanding stock.

Most life insurance companies in the States have found themselves in an investment squeeze. Obligated to make a certain interest return on policy contracts, insurance companies have had to reach for suitable housing and other long-term real estate investments.

INSURANCE

INTEREST EARNINGS

TO HELP improve dividends to policyholders and to guard against increase in premium rates for new insurance, life insurance companies have been working to boost their interest earnings, principally by a redistribution of the investment of their funds. They have been aided by the general rise in interest rates and by the Federal Government changes in insurance laws which widen the investment powers of insurance companies.

Rate of interest earned on life insurance funds—which of course fluctuates with prevailing interest rates—declined steadily over a long period. In 1925 the companies averaged 6.16 per cent on their investments. By 1948 their earnings had dropped to 3.5 per cent. As life insurance policies are long-term contracts a company cannot assume that it will always earn the interest rate which prevails in any one period. The practice, therefore, is to assume that it will earn a conservative rate and then if the company earns more than this rate the surplus is refunded to participating policyholders in the form of a dividend.

During the war the companies channelled a large percentage of their funds into Victory Bonds; at one time they had more than $2 billion invested in Federal Government issues. For the past two years there has been some switching of funds from bonds to mortgage loans with their higher interest rates. The following percentage distribution of funds of life insurance companies clearly shows the trend.

	1938 %	1946 %	194 %
Mortgages	13.4	8.4	16.
Policy loans	11.3	4.8	4.
Bonds	51.8	78.2	70.
Stocks	13.8	5.9	5.
Other	9.7	2.7	2.
	100.0	100.0	100.

During 1950 this trend continued. Large sums were provided for home builders in the form of mortgage loans, and mortgages and other investments in Canadian industry were expanded.

A recent amendment to the federal insurance law widened the investment powers of the companies. Insurance companies are now permitted to invest a portion of their funds in income-producing real estate and some companies have now become landlords. Insurance funds may now also be used to help to develop some of Canada's natural resources. The Interprovincial Pipe Line in Western Canada and the Labrador iron ore development are being substantially financed with funds held by life insurance companies of the United States and Canada.

Figures are not yet available to show how these changes have affected the companies' earnings, but undoubtedly they will improve prospects of dividends to policyholders and reduce chances of higher premiums on new policies—*L. D. Millar.*

Now Available! TRIPLE INDEMNITY INSURANCE

A new policy providing accidental death and dismemberment benefits to protect your loved ones. Your beneficiaries will receive:

Face Value of the policy if you die from a natural cause.

Double the Face Value of the policy if you die by accident.

Triple the Face Value of the policy if you die by accident while riding as a passenger in certain public conveyances or while in a burning public building.

You yourself get liberal dismemberment benefits providing cash for loss of parts of your body.

Ask for our pamphlet "High Public Acceptance" giving particulars of these benefits. It will interest you.

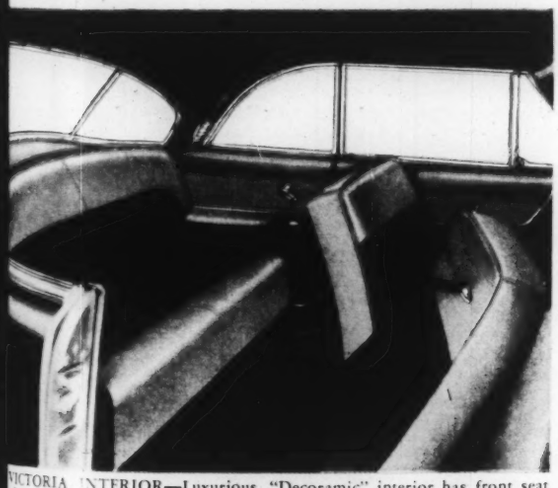
Before You Insure Consult Confederation Life Association
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

INTRODUCING

...chrome wheel trim rings, fender skirts and white sidewall tires optional at extra cost.

the new...breathtaking...excitingly different

Meteor "VICTORIA"



VICTORIA INTERIOR—Luxurious, "Decoramic" interior has front seat of genuine leather and Bedford Cord. Rear seat combines vinyl plastic and Bedford Cord. Three two-tone upholstery combinations—tan, gray and green are available.

Meteor Victoria—The newest, most exciting addition to Canada's most beautiful line of passenger cars combines beauty and utility to a degree never before achieved.

The new Custom Deluxe Victoria Coupe makes you master of the weather . . . gives you every advantage of a Convertible . . . freedom to enjoy warm summer breezes . . . snug warm comfort during the winter months.

The rear window extends completely around the full width of the car . . . provides spacious, unobstructed visibility . . . centre pillars disappear as front and rear side windows are lowered. Here superior body coachwork is matched with the added strength of an all-steel top.

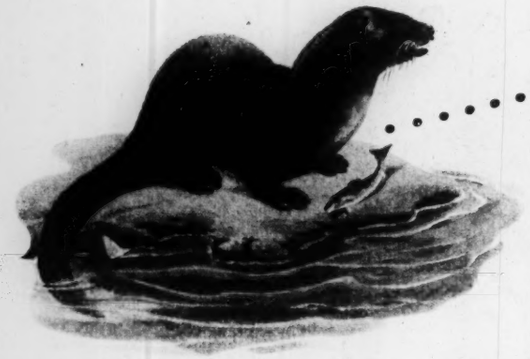
Its sleek exterior beauty is available in nine distinctive baked-on enamel colours and four two-tone finishes. Beneath the hood is the famous, powerful Meteor one hundred horsepower V-8 engine.

Here is outstanding beauty of automotive design . . . to grace any road . . . the 1951 Meteor Custom Deluxe Victoria Coupe.

Meteor

again miles ahead in the low-price field!

SEE YOUR METEOR DEALER



At work and play . . . here's the answer

You can have a lot of fun watching nature at work and play.

The OTTER is a happy fellow. One of his favourite games is sliding down slippery banks into the water.

The BEAVER is apt to be more serious. When he's building, though, he doesn't use his trowel-shaped tail. It acts mainly as a rudder and as a danger signal. A slap on the surface warns the beaver colony that danger threatens.

Next time you're walking in the woods, look for a PITCHER PLANT. It lives on flies and other tiny creatures which are caught in the juglike leaves.

When you pass a swamp, think of its value. It stores water for wells, springs and farmlands. Draining too many may be dangerous.

The future of our country lies in our natural resources. Enjoy them and protect them today!

CARLING'S

THE CARLING BREWERIES LIMITED

WATERLOO, ONTARIO

N

New an
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Unisteel
most con